# the Link

Concordia University
Montreal, Quebec

Volume 7, Number 11
Friday, October 17, 1986

Inside: Special News supplement on university underfunding & the upcoming Cusa special general assembly

see page 5

"We are willing to share the land, but you don't have to rip it apart to share it."
—Guujaw, Haida Elder

## Indigenous and native rights issue

# Agenda

**Use the Agenda** to publicise any Concordia-related event. Drop off your info at our offices at Sir George (H-649) or mail it in, indicating "Agenda" on the envelope. Deadlines are 5 p.m. Friday for Tuesday issues, and 5 p.m. Wednesday for Friday issues.

THURSDAY, OCT. 16

**Classical/Jazz Music performances.** Students from the Music faculty will be performing from 12:00 to 13:30 p.m. on the Mezzanine. Info. 848-7474.

**Lesbian and Gay Friends of Concordia** will have Pierre Henault of the leather club M.C. Saucon speak on the leather community, today from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the Hall building, room H 333-6. For more info. call the office at 848-7414.

**Women in the Church** on women's participation past, present, and future at 7:30-9:30 pm. Belmore House 848-3588.

**Jazz Concert** Three Concordia music students will be performing on the Mezzanine between 12 p.m. and 1:30 p.m.

**Denis Goldberg "Current Issues in South Africa"**. Member of the ANC and recently released by the South African government(in prison for 21 years). Today at 2 p.m. in H-110. Sponsored by International Defense & Aid fund and the ANC. Info. Chengial Ragaven 848-2154.

**Cancer cells "seen" by Spinning Nuclei**. Lecture by Prof. Myer Bloom from the University of British Columbia. Sponsored by Science College Public Lecture Series. At 8:30 p.m. room H-110, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W.

**The drums and Jazz**. Lecture by Pete Magadini "The Art of Jazz" At 8:30 p.m. F.C. Smith Auditorium, 7141 Sherbrooke St. W.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17

**Women's Collective Meeting** 2060 Mackay FA Annex Rm. 202. 5:30 p.m. Business: Possible workshop on class and other exciting projects.

**General meeting for Pakistani students** (Grads—Undergrads) to form a club. In room H-420 from 2:30-5:00 p.m. For info. call Naddeem at 284-1382.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18

**Arty-Party** at 3981 St-Laurent - Gboro Gallery. Featuring "The Nils," "Disappointed a Few People", "The Headcutters", the Nicaraguan Ambassader, Ian Stephens of "The Band". Admission price: 1 can of water based paint, or $3 (students, unemployed pay $2.00) to collect materials to send to Nicaragua with Tools for Peace. Info. 937-5279.

**Dept. of Music** concert by Jan Jarczyk at 7:30 pm in Loyola Chapel, 7141 Sherbrooke St. W. Info: 848-4706.

SUNDAY, OCT. 19

**Sunday Eucharist.** Fr. P. Malone, S.J., Past President of Loyola College, Loyola Chapel 7141 Sherbrooke St. W. 11:00 am. Info: 482-1261.

MONDAY, OCT. 20

**Meeting of the Canadian Authors Association.** Doreen Adams will speak on "The Short Story" followed by discussion. At 7:30 p.m. in the Faculty Club of the Hall Building on the 7th floor. Info. 933-9725.

TUESDAY, OCT. 21

**Central America Committee meeting:** Agenda: Tools for Peace for Nicaragua campaign, elections, and activities this term. 2020 MacKay, room 203 at 4 p.m. Info. 848-7410.

**General Assembly.** Disarmament, environment and other social issues will be discussed. 2020 MacKay, P Annex basement. Sponsored by Quebec Public Interest Research Group.

**Movies on video:** Jewell of the Nile and Romancing the Stone at the Campus Centre and tomorrow afternoon at Reggie's Pub.

**Movies on video:** The Big Chill at the Campus Centre and tomorrow afternoon at Reggie's Pub.

GENERAL

**University writing test:** to be held on Friday Oct. 24. Appointment cards may be picked up Oct. 14 to 17 at registrar's services.

**Exam anxiety reduction:** a 4-session workshop, Tuesdays, beginning Oct. 21 (SGW). 848-3545 or 848-3555.

**Women in transition:** a five-session workshop, Thursdays, beginning Nov. 6 (SGW). 848-3545 or 848-3555.

**Political economy, Ecology, Peace.** 6e Colloque de l'Association d'economie politique. From Friday Oct. 17 to Saturday Oct. 18. Information Jacques Peltier 282-8377 or Jean-Pierre Reveret 282-8260.

**Attention all film students**: CUTV is offering to show student film and video productions on television. All we need are film students to bring in their work. We do the transfers. For more info. phone CUTV: 848-7403.

**Auditions**. Anglophone actresses 25-35 years, Western accent, and actors 25-40 years are needed for a 3rd year student film production. Wed. Oct. 29 to Fridays Oct. 31. Call Andrea at 849-4042 for appointment.

**Tools for Peace for Nicaragua campaign: Please bring pencils, pens, notebooks, and loose-leaf paper to 2020 Mackay, room 203; CUSA office: Loyola (Campus Centre) or Sir George (H-637). Info. 848-7410.**

**Need help?** Tutors available for most subjects. Minimal cost. contact the Dean of Students Office, 2135 Mackay, in basement Annex M.

**Concordia tabletop baseball league**. Anyone interested in joining the Concordia tabletop baseball league for the upcoming season beginning at the end of Oct. should contact Chuck Stein at 731-4460 or Andrew Wheeler at 331-1806.

**Concordia University Television** is selling Scothc Highgrade T-120 Videotape at $10.00 each. No Sales tax! No video tax! Drop by CUTV for more details. H651-1.

**Le Cafe de la Solidarite Internationale**. Tous les profits du Caf'Tiers servent a financer des projets de developpement dans le Tiers-Monde. 4933 rue de Grandpre. Tel. 843-7112.

**Health Services:** Got the sniffles? Can't sleep? Down in the dumps? Period late? Questions about AIDS? Getting heartburn from all that junk food? Romance on the rocks? Health Services may be able to help. Contact SGW campus 2145 Mackay, ext: 3565 and Loyola Campus 6935 Sherbrooke St. W.

**Friendly Visiting Program** for homebound senior anglophones in East-end Montreal is looking for volunteers. Contact the Almage Centre at 355-2443 for further information.

**Economics Department** will pay for tutors where demand exists. This applies to economics 201,203,301,302,303,304. Minimum of three students for each course. Leave names at offices, GM 211-8 or Cloran 02. or phone 848-7437 or 848-7498.

**En 86, je marche pour la paix** le Collectif de mobilisation pour la marche du 25 octobre fait appel a toutes et tous de venir temoigner de la volonte grandissante de paix dans tous les milieux et dans tous les coins du pays. Rassemblement au coin des rues Duquesne et Pierre de Coubertin (metro Cadillac) 12h30. Info 527-1176.


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# Classified

**Classified rates:** 20 cents per word for Concordia students, 25 cents per word for others. Deadlines are 5 p.m. Friday for Tuesday issues, and 5 p.m. Wednesday for Friday issues. Drop off ad and payment in room H-649.

**1-TYPING**

**Typing on** wordprocessor. 1.50/page. 482-9015.

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**Typing done** on Macintosh computers, $1.25 a page (double-spaced). 729-7318.

**2-HELP WANTED**

**"He's Dead** Jim" needs a drummer. Call Andy 581-9983 or Mike 684-3180.

**Part-time typist** to be trained on telex machine. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 5:00-7:00 p.m. Sat. 10:00-1:00 guaranteed with possible Sunday a.m. as needed. Call Lynn at 382-7762.

**Staff needed.** All shifts. Hours flexible. Macdonald's 6650 Cote St-Luc road -483-4412.

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**3-FOR SALE/TO BUY**

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**Weight's bench** for sale, includes squat rack and rowing set-up, $75, call James, 324-7027.

**Government of** the USA. Poli C327/2 prof. Herrman - wanted - textbook: American Gov't and Politics Today. Desperately needed for midterm. Will pay real money!! Brian 364-2338.

**Washer Inglis.** 1 yr old, 250$. Dryer Inglis. 1 yr old, 250$. Tel. 989-1000.

**Fostex 260** mixer/recorder for sale. 6 months old, 6 months guarantee: $975. Chris 722-2054 (morning or night).

**Mongolian jumping** rabbit fur Hats. The type Russians, Chinese and the Canadian RCMP wear - Funtastic. Buy only $50.00. Exxa 550 President Kennedy.

**White Goose** down Jackets $99, $135 - Be warm with light weight, cosy white goose down at the best place in town. Exxa 550 President Kennedy.

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**Female cat,** 5 years old, affectionate, spayed. Desperately needs good home. 481-2001.

**Basf 96$** 5 ¼ disks DS/DD. Gryphon Inc. 670-7564.

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**4-COURSES/TUTORING**

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**Wanted: Volunteer** tutors for Math 200, Psyc 315, call 848-3524. Services for Disabled Students.

**French courses** given by graduate student. 729-7318.

**B.F.A Degree** courses: Guitar, piano, vocals, drums, saxophone, etc. 363-6771.

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**Improve your** grades, reduce stress, save time. Learn to write! Call 488-7423.

**5-TRAVEL**

**One way** ticket for female to U.K., October 29, $350.00 or best offer. 473-8566.

**6-APTS**

**Sublet 8 1/2** rooms, near Atwater metro station. $760 plus utilities, leave message for Gary at 848-7406 at anytime.

**8-SERVICES**

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**continued on page 4**


**ALL CONCORDIA STUDENTS ARE INVITED**

DR. MARTIN A. ENTIN

Professor of Plastic Surgery, McGill

will speak on

CHALLENGES OF CHINESE MEDICINE

(with colored slides)

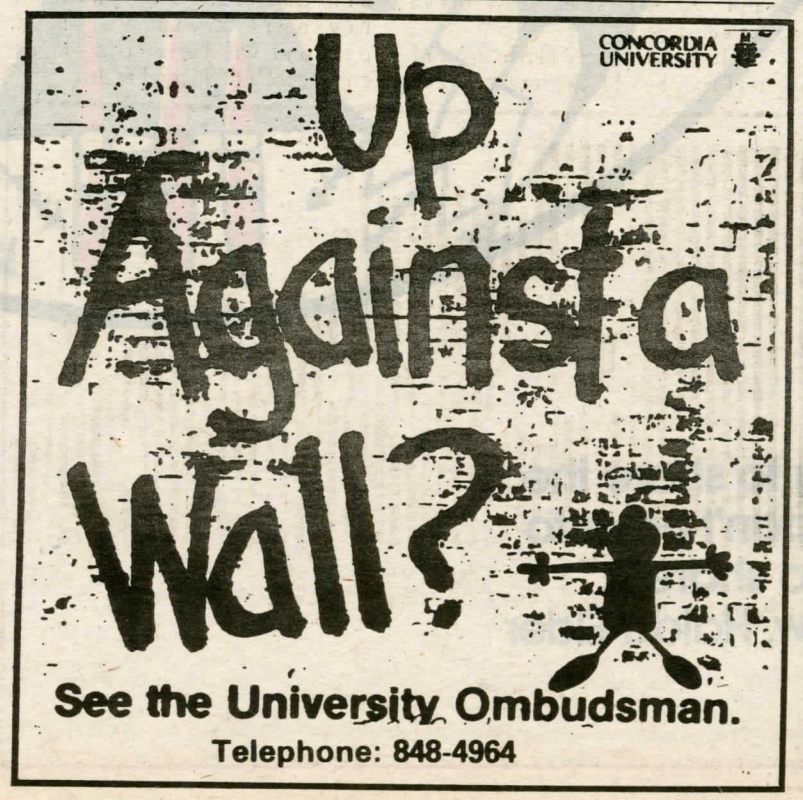
at THE SPARKLERS OF CONCORDIA meeting in the Hall building Auditorium H620 on Teusday, Oct 21, 3 to 4pm

No admission charge. Refreshments.

Next meeting: Nov 18th, same place, same hour. Dr. Joan de Bardeleben, Political Science, McGill, on *"U.S.S.R. UNDER GORBACHEV"*.



CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY

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*Library complex downsized*

# Royal George stays standing

**by George Kalogerakis**

The Royal George apartment building will not be demolished as planned but instead will become part of Concordia's redesigned library complex.

The new downtown library design is smaller than the original but contains close to the same amount of library space. Instead, non-library space was cut drastically.

A preliminary model of the redesigned complex was unveiled Tuesday in front of 50 faculty and staff at a celebration marking the 20th anniversary of the Hall building.

The original plans were scrapped after the provincial government would not approve the design because it had too much non-library space. Concordia decided not to scale down the original plans but instead to completely redesign the complex.

According to the new plans, the complex will be cut into east and west halves by a five-storey glass covered corridor. The west side will be nine stories high. The east side includes the eight-storey Royal George but adds five-storey additions to the north and south of it.

A tunnel between the Hall building and the complex, to be built on the parking lot across the street from the Hall building, will be retained from the original design with the possiblity of an extension to the Guy metro.

The ground floor and basement will house a bookstore, art gallery, public recreational space and possibly a cinema.

The second to fifth floors will go for library space. Students will be able to go from one side of the corridor to the other by using elevated walkways. The sixth to ninth floors will be for non-library use.

Advisor to the rector Lucie Beauchemin says the Royal George won't be used as part of the library but might house library offices after the floor levels will be rearranged.

"The structure of the Royal George doesn't have the weight bearing capacity for library use," said Beauchemin.

Beauchemin says the complex's interior plans are still tentative but the outside design will basically stay the same.

According to Rector Patrick Kenniff, the Royal George was integrated into the library plan because the architects and the four-person architectural committee decided it would fit into the surrounding area better than the original plan which kept only the facade.

Kenniff says the university could save up to $1 million by keeping the entire Royal George because it would be very expensive to keep the facade standing after the rest of the building is demolished.

"The design is not only a good one functionally but integrates well into the environment and is cheaper," said Kenniff.

Architect Michael Fish, who fought the university last year to keep the Royal George intact, kept telling the university about the cost savings but was ignored. Fish wanted to turn the apartment building into low cost housing.

Last year, Fish submitted a design to the university which would leave the Royal George standing. The new library model looks similar to Fish's design.

According to Kenniff, the Quebec government has not yet approved the top four storeys on the west side of the complex so they might be added to the building later on.

**The redesigned downtown library complex will keep the Royal George building—without the tenants. This view of the model is looking south-west.** PHOTO: GEORGE KALOGERAKIS

Eleven thousand square metres of the complex will be for library use. Non-library space totals only 2,500 square metres though the unapproved four storeys would bring non-library space to 10,000 square metres. The figure is down drastically from over 30,000 in the original design.

# Concordia student debates on TV

**by Nancy McHarg**

Anyone concerned with world issues will be interested in *Dialogue II*, a 13 part series of intercollegial debates being aired on PBS every Sunday until December.

Adam Arshinoff, a fourth year Concordia political science student and an experienced debator was one of 13 Canadian participants chosen for the competition.

Like the other 12, Arshinoff was paired with a student from an American university. Together they argued against a team from a European college.

"It was a fantasic experience," said Arshinoff, "The set up was such that we debated in front of the judges and the other debators and could make eye contact and evaluate our impact."

With his partner from Bennington University, Arshinoff suffered defeat for his argument opposing harsh economic and political sanctions against South Africa.

"The position was pre-assigned," Arshinoff is quick to assert.

Among the topics debated were free trade among GATT members, justification of the armed raid against Libya, whether Canada and the United States should leave NATO and Western Europe's role in "Star Wars".

The debates were hosted by McGill University Principal, David Johnston. Judges included reputable Canadians such as writer Mordecai Richler, MacLean's Bureau Chief Anthony Wilson Smith and Doreen Kays, CTV News bureau chief.

The debates were filmed in Montreal's city hall this September. Along with exposure to the North American market, the debates will be translated for broadcast throughout Europe.

Executive producer of *Dialogue II*, Larry Shapiro is an accomplished veteran in the media. He created *Reach for the Top* during his extensive career with the CBC. He now enthusiastically works independently. His current project is the internationally distributed show, *The Editors*.

Along with Concordia, McGill, Brébeuf and Université de Montréal participated in the debates. McGill is scheduled for broadcast this coming Sunday on channel 33 at 9:30 a.m. Concordia is scheduled for November 9 on channel 57 at 5:30 p.m. and will be aired again on channel 33 on November 16.

**Three hundred Concordia and McGill students blocked the main doors of the Esso Tower on McGill College Street last Friday to protest against Canadian trade with South Africa.** PHOTO: DOUG GOOBY

# Doré goes high-tech

**by Alison Brown**

Popular for his support of social issues, mayoralty candidate Jean Doré has jumped on the technology bandwagon.

Speaking before 75 people at Concordia last Thursday, the Montreal Citizen's Movement's candidate stressed the importance of integrating high technology, education, and the business community. He also cited the lack of developed technological centres as the cause of the city's economic problems.

"High technology is the real source of economic and brain power," said Doré. "Montreal has four major universities and several major research centres. These have never been built up on.

"We need to develop incubation methods to help business." he said. "It is up to the municipal government to support the initiative between universities and the business community."

The fact that Doré's speech was sponsored by the engineering and computer science student associations may have influenced his emphasis on technology. Doré was obviously addressing these students when he said, "Montreal has a vital business community, first rate scientific institutions, and a dynamic population. I hope you (students) will choose Montreal as the place to put your talents to use."

Questions from the audience dealt mainly with social issues. Doré managed to incorporate big business into such social issues as juvenile prostitution. When asked how his party planned to deal with that problem, Doré responded, "We should support (youth) organisations and help groups find places to put shelters. The city should challenge the private sector. (Juvenile prostitution) is a social issue and it affects society. It is a waste of human resources. Maybe each dollar the private sector puts in, the city could match."

PHOTO: MIKE THOMAS

Doré took a relatively strong stand on the issue of bilingual signs in the city. Although he feels Bill 101 should be amended to allow commercial signs to be bilingual, he stresses the fact that the French language is what gives Montreal its international flavour.

"Restaurants, cultural businesses, specialty shops should be able to have bilingual signs," he said, "but the spirit of the city is that it is French. That is what makes Montreal."

Doré stressed that the city needs definite plans for the future. "We (Montreal) never plan anything. There is no master plan for the downtown core. There never has been. The development of the Dorchester area has been going on for 25 years. We have never finished things in the planning stages."

**LINK STAFF MEETING**

Weekly jamboree for new and old staffers. Lots of fun with the world-famous issue review special, the new amendments to the amendments and more demented stuff.

**Friday** **H-649** **4 p.m.**

# WOMEN SPEAKING OUT

a film program and panel discussion

première of

## NO LONGER SILENT

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**Friday, 7:30 p.m.**

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**9-MISC.**

**Attention artists!** The Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal (PSBGM) is searching for a new logo design. The logo will identify the School Board on its publications and stationery. PSBGM students and former PSBGM graduates are invited to submit their logo designs no later than Friday, November 21 at 4 p.m. The creator of the winning design will be awarded a prize of $400. Two $100 awards for honorable mention will also be offered. For full details, phone PSBGM Communications Services at 483-7245.

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# ARTS & SCIENCE BY-ELECTIONS

Judicial Board wishes to announce that the campaign period **now starts** Wednesday, October 15th and is open until Tuesday, October 21st.

By-elections open

## Wednesday & Thursday
## October 22nd & 23rd

Polling booths are located at:

| Hall building | Loyola Campus |
|---|---|
| 6th floor | Main entrance<br>Administration Building |
| Entrance to H-110 | Entrance to cafeteria<br>Campus Centre |

**All Arts and Science students are eligible to vote.**
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**La Futonnerie**

# Education Survival Kit for 1986

**In a very few months, major decisions will be made concerning the future of university education in Quebec, and many students have a very legitimate fear of what those decisions will be. This special feature has been prepared to warn students of what may be coming. CUSA has organised a special general assembly for Wednesday, October 22, so students can speak out to CUSA. For your own sake, and that of future students, we urge our readers to inform themselves about the issues and attend the CUSA general assembly.**

## CUSA calls assembly for mandate from student body

**by Paul Zaleski**

A general assembly of Concordia students has been called to discuss the possibility of joining a province-wide student strike to protest impending tuition increases.

At a special conference in Ste. Therese two weeks ago, 12 student groups voted to hold an unlimited student strike starting October 21. The conference was hosted by ANEQ, an organisation representing a majority of Quebec cegep and university students.

Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA) will hold a a general assembly on October 22 in order to allow students to voice their opinion. Through the assembly, CUSA hopes to receive a mandate from students as to what actions should be taken in response to the government's position.

An unlimited general strike is only one of several alternatives. Other possible actions include one or two-day solidarity strikes, study sessions, demonstrations and various staged events aimed at raising public awareness of the issues.

The student associations that attended the Ste.Therese conference unanimously agreed to three major demands:

- the maintain the freeze on university tuition fees that has been in effect since 1976;
- the maintenance of a tuition-free cegep system;
- a list of 18 specific reforms to the loans and bursaries system. Key elements of this reform package are independant status for all students not living at home and a gradual replacement of loans with an all-bursary system.

Of the associations that voted for a strike, most were from CEGEPs, where student militancy has traditionally been more prevalent than in universities.

However, the consequences of an unlimited general strike are far more serious for university than CEGEP students. Even if the loss of tuition fees and courses could to be avoided by extending the spring semester, many students would lose valuable summer job opportunities. In addition, there is no guarantee that missed classes could be recuperated, because university faculty have no contractual obligation to teach beyond the end of the regular semester.

A strike seems to be virtually inevitable given the mood among CEGEP students. The question remains: how will Concordia students and those in other universities react? What forms of protest or action will they undertake against what is widely perceived as government indifference to the quality of higher education?

In the past, university students, including those at Concordia, have successfully engaged in a variety of protest actions to back up their demands.

To protest university underfunding, CUSA organised several high-profile media events last year, including an elaborately staged mock funeral entitled "A Day of Mourning for Higher Education", complete with casket, wreath and a procession around the Hall building.

A mock student marriage was also held to highlight the inadequacies of the financial aid system, which has forced thousands of Quebec students to get married to become eligible for assistance. Both events received valuable media coverage.

Short-term strikes have also been a very effective means of protest in the past.

In 1978, the Loyola Day Students Association (one of CUSA's predecessor) held a one-day study session in 1978 in support of a province-wide strike protesting government policies on loans and bursaries. In 1980 Dawson students successfully went on strike to demand a new campus—the Mother House

Last year, students objecting to the proposed elimination of the English, Philosophy, Modern Languages and Theology departments at the University of Sherbrooke organised a 24-hour strike which forced the university to shut down. After a successful strike and a prolonged occupation of administration offices, the students were able to receive a reprieve for the programs.

Unfortunately, the parallels between the financial situations at Concordia and the University of Sherbrooke are acute.

By eliminating several departments, Sherbrooke's administration wanted to reduce its annual operating deficit by $2 million on a permanent basis.

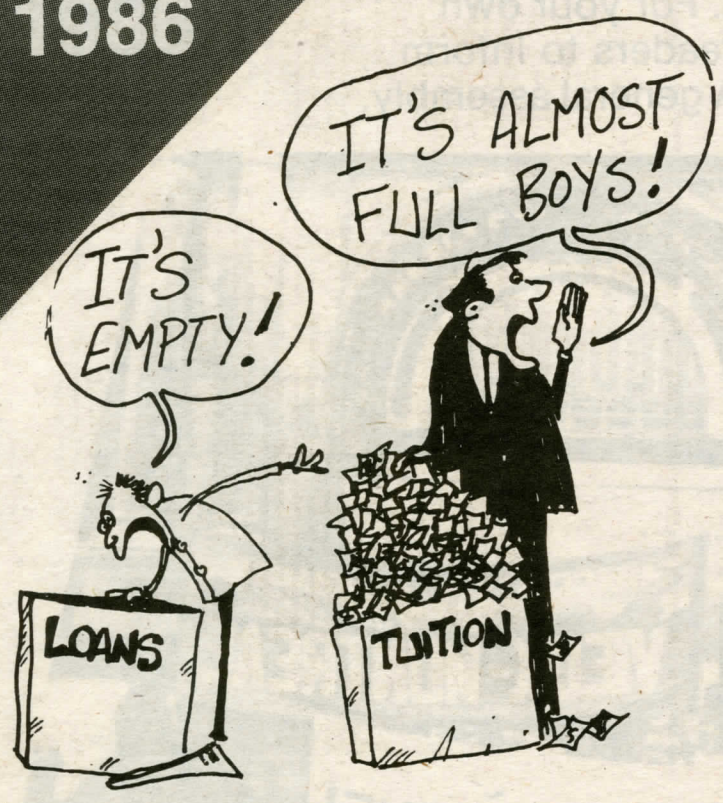
Similarily, Concordia's rector Patrick Kenniff has publicly stated that after years of cutbacks, "there is no more fat left to trim." Therefore, any further attempts to reduce our deficit would inevitably entail the wholesale "rationalisation" or elimination of certain programs.

There has yet to be an successful unlimited strike at a Quebec university.

In 1983, Université de Québec a Montréal students attempted to hold an unlimited strike in support of public sector teachers who had walked out over government-ordered wage rollbacks. The strike did not have widespread student support. After three days of picket-line disturbances, the university obtained a court injunction against all forms of student political activity, including pamphleting, and the strike was quashed.

Should Concordia students decide to hold a short-term strike, most academic problems could be avoided by giving faculty a two week notice of any action. Many professors are sympathetic to student demands due to their own precarious position in an increasingly underfunded university.

# Education Survival Kit for 1986




# Aid system deemed inadequate

**by Brian Dryden**

The Quebec financial aid system must be changed if university accessibility is to be maintained, according the Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA).

In a brief presented to the parliamentary commission on university funding, CUSA stressed that the current system is not only inadequate under the threat of the government's proposed doubling of tuition fees, but would also have to completely restructured.

According to a recent survey, over one third of the province's university students would not be able to continue full-time studies if tuition fees were doubled.

The survey, conducted for the Université de Montréal's student associations, found that 13 per cent of Quebec students would drop out immediately, and 23 per cent would be forced to go part-time.

The CUSA brief outlines ways in which the financial aid system fails to be reflective of students' actual needs.

Francois Desrosiers, author of the 64-page brief, told the commission that financial aid eligibility should not depend as much on a student's parents income but instead on a student's actual situation.

"The criteria for education should be based on the capacity to learn and not the capacity to pay," said Desrosiers.

With the present system, the following criteria are used to calculate a student's eligiblity for financial aid:

- parents' income;
- a minimium student contribution;
- dependent or non-dependent status;
- a spouse's contribution (if applicable);
- full-time or part-time status.

Last year Concordia students received nearly $14 million in financial aid. Out of 4,374 applicants, 4,024 received loans totaling $7,5 million and 2,467 of those students where given bursaries worth $6 million.

This year, 131,000 students in Quebec applied for financial aid from the government.

The brief states that the financial aid system is discriminatory, because it does not take into consideration a large number of students who are completely independent of their parents, but do not meet the criteria for "non-dependence."

To be considered non-dependent, a student must either complete 90 credits towards a bachelor's degree, be married, have a child or have been in the work force for two years while not pursuing full-time studies.

Consequently the students who are still living with their parents is discriminated against. There is no distinction made on how willing or able the parents are to contribute to the child's education. There is a government study that shows there is no corelation between a parents income and their willingness to support their child's education.

CUSA's proposal that non-dependent status be established by proof of a lease contract was not well received at the commission hearing.

"Education minister Claude Ryan ruled that out before we even started talking," said Desrosiers. "He claimed that 'this is not something we can do.' "

However, the brief reminds Ryan of his campaign promise to offer some form of financial assistance to part-time students, who are presently ineligible for any aid. This is particularly relevant to Concordia, which has a higher than average percentage of part-time students.

The brief also suggests that a pregnant student already eligible for assistance be given a six-month maternity leave without losing her full-time status.

ANEQ (l'Association nationale des étudiant-e-s du Québec) presented the commission with 18 proposals that were similar to CUSA's position.

Both CUSA and ANEQ, which represents a majority of the province's CEGEP and university students, propose the elimination of loans in favor of an all-bursary aid system.

This position is due to a concern that students who have received loans leave university with a tremendous debt load. For example, an average post-secondary education (four to five years) easily results in a $10,000 debt.

If and when an all-bursary system is adopted, ANEQ also proposes that the government pay all interest on outstanding student loans.

But CUSA believes that there are alternatives to tuition fees and student loans. The Post Obligatory Education Tax (POET) proposal, which has been adopted as official CUSA policy, calls for the elimination of tuition fees and the establishment of an all-bursaries aid system.

Rather than students paying for their education while in university, under the POET plan students would be taxed on their future earnings.

# Commission to decide future

**by Peter Wheeland**

As you read this, a special parliamentary commission may be making important decisions affecting your future and the future of all university students.

Officially convoked by the new Liberal government to examine "the orientation and financial framework of Quebec's university system for 1987-88 and subsequent years," the Commission's recommendations could easily send shock waves throughout higher education in this province.

Not since the famous Parent commission established in the 1960s has a government body been given such a broad mandate to examine and make recommendations on the future of education. The issues being discussed by the Commission range from the future sources of university funding to student aid to the academic orientation of higher education.

Almost every group imaginable has been invited to make presentations to the commission and the recommendations being presented range from the radical to the ridiculous.

But the major focus of the commission thus far seems to be the question of tuition fees. Group after group is being asked, almost as a form of greeting, "do you think tuition fees should be raised?"

The responses to this question are in no way unanimous, even among student associations. Some groups, such as the Government's Council of Universities and the Gobeil Commission have called for fee increases from 100 to 400 per cent. Others, such as Quebec's teachers' federations, have not only rejected fee increases, but call for tuition-free universities.

Of the two extremes, the advocates of tuition increases appear to be receiving the most attention from Education Minister Claude Ryan and the largest headlines from the commercial media. As well, groups which give extremely reserved support for tuition increases are lumped into pro-increase category while their reservations are totally ignored.

For example, when Concordia's rector Patrick Kenniff was asked if he favoured such an increase, his response was a "yes" qualified by three preconditions: that 100 per cent of new revenues go directly to universities; that government grants not be reduced as a result of the new revenues; and that the government institute major reforms in the student loans and bursaries program to ensure that accessibility will not be affected by higher fees.

The next day, the Montreal *Gazette* reported that Kenniff "wants to see tuition fees raised" (which was also the caption under Kenniff's photograph) and only briefly mentioned his worry that the government will decrease its subsidies by the amount of increased fee revenues. His concern for the effect of an increase on accessibility was entirely omitted.

Similarily, the brief presented by the Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA) accepted a "humane" increase of 40 per cent in tuition fees but only on the condition that the government inject at least $160 million a year more into universities; that major reforms be made to student aid, and that a host of other university reforms be initiated.

The Minister responded to CUSA's suggestions by stating that the suggested reforms were too expensive and that a mere 40 per cent increase in fees was not enough to offset the "political costs" of abandoning the tuition freeze policy.

The type of proposals which Ryan might consider significant enough to offset the "political costs" of unfreezing tuition are those submitted by the Council of Universities and the "Working Group on the Revision of Governmental Functions and Organisations" (the Gobeil Commission).

The Council of Universities, an advisory body appointed by the Minister of Education, recommends that tuition fees be increased to the point where they represent 15 per cent of the average cost of educating each student, on a department by department basis. In other words, the tuition fees will be directly proportional to the average cost of educating all students in each department.

Under this proposal the "average" full-time student will be paying $1,200 a year. But an Engineering or Medical student could be paying over $2,000 while a History student will pay less than $1,000.

This type of proposal has many consequences, the most important being that certain fields of study will become prohibitively expensive for less well-off students. The second consequence is that tuition fees will automatically rise every time the average cost of educating students within a department rises.

On top of this, the Council recommends that every university be given the right to raise fees by an additional 20 per cent if they wish. This will allow some universities to provide better quality but more expensive education while others will sacrifice quality for accessibility. One university for the well-off, another for the less well-off.

A third recommendation of the Council is that the student aid system be modified to take into consideration the increased costs, "mainly by (increasing) loans." Thus

students who rely on government aid will be given extra funds to cover the fee increase, but their debt loads will be equally higher.

The Gobeil Commission takes a similar tack, but recommends that tuition be raised to represent 20 to 25 per cent of average cost. The "average" student will then be paying $1,500 to 2,000 each per year. As with the Council of Universities, the Commission recommends the fees be established on a department-by-department basis.

Where does Claude Ryan stand on the issue of tuition fees? Smiling like the Cheshire cat, he's hard to pin down. He has been widely reported as saying that "if we have made a mistake (freezing tuition), we must not compound that error by failing to correct it."

The President of the Liberal Youth wing, in attempting to downplay the Minister's comments, noted that Ryan said "if" we've made a mistake. But from all appearances, Ryan has already made up his mind and is looking for support and not criticism from participants in the Parliamentary Commisssion.

# Concordia $30 million in the hole

**by George Kalogerakis**

The first thing students experience when they enter Concordia is the university's dismal financial situation.

They have to squeeze in oversized classes and listen to overburdened part-time teachers try to teach courses with inadequate tools. They walk through grimy halls to get to the understaffed university bureaucracy who charge them fees for just about every service. And then they try to take out a book from the again understaffed library which does not have enough books, not to mention enough space to put the few books it has.

To say the situation is critical is an understatement.

Since 1980, Concordia has accumulated a deficit of over $26 million. By the end of this school year, it will exceed $30 million.

Since the university's annual budget is about $100 million, $30 million is a sizable chunk to have to carry. This deficit means the university must spend over $3 million a year just to pay the interest.

There is another way to judge the impact of underfunding on a university and that is by looking at measures taken by the university to avoid increasing the deficit. And Concordia has done a lot to stop its deficit from rising.

In 1981 and 1985, Concordia slashed $3 million dollars from its operating budget. Because the overwhelming majority of Concordia's budget is in unionised salaries, money could only be saved by leaving vacated positions open, cutting services and by putting fees on other services.

The university cut almost $5 million from this year's budget again by leaving vacant positions open, freezing salaries, adding the academic materials fee, by getting rid of many high salaried employees as well as not paying into the pension fund.

This still leaves Concordia with a $5 million deficit for this year.

Universities in Quebec have a total accumulated deficit of $80 million. Concordia, which gets 10 per cent of the province's university education budget, has 32 per cent of the total deficit.

This did not happen because Concordia spent money with wild abandon but stems from the historical underfunding problem that originates from the merger of Sir George Williams University and Loyola College.

Concordia has also suffered from having to deal with arbitrary cuts in its subsidy from Quebec. This year's budget will be "compressed" by $2.8 million. From 1982 to 1985, cutbacks by the Quebec government looking to cut its own deficit added $5 million to Concordia's. And another $5 million was taken from Concordia during the same period because of "prelevements" which take money from one university and give it to another.

Even though Concordia has 12 per cent of university students in Quebec, it only receives 10 per cent of the province's university education budget.

Concordia's administration wants to get back to balanced budgeting within the next couple of years and hopes the parliamentary commission will decide to help by recommending an increase in Concordia's subsidy.

But consider the furthur cuts the university would have to implement to get a balanced budget if it does not get any increased money from Quebec. The expression used most often by the administration is that all fat has already been cut and soon Concordia will be cutting away at bones.

The university is also looking into getting concessions from its faculty and staff unions which could spell labour trouble in the near future. Consultation is now going on to try and get the unions to agree to salary freezes or rollbacks, workload revisions and cuts in benefits.

Concordia was also looking into making students pay to use the shuttle bus but decided against it for the time being because of Transport Canada hassles.

An average of 6.6 per cent of the cost of a student's education in Quebec comes from tuition fees, the rest coming from government subsidies or private funding. The Quebec Council of Universities, a government advisory board, wants that average increased to 15 per cent by more than doubling tuition fees.

But because Concordia is so underfunded, students presently pay about 10 per cent of their education costs, significantly higher than the provincial average. Doubling tuition fees for Concordia students would mean they would be paying a significantly higher proportion of their education costs than students in other universities and still be receiving less in return.

# Tuition not the solution

**by Peter Wheeland**

Almost everybody in Quebec acknowledges the university system is severely underfunded.

Almost everybody agrees the underfunding situation is having a disasterous affect on the quality of education.

Almost everybody agrees that we need to find a solution. So what's the solution? Here, agreement ends.

The most popular answer these days seems to be "raise tuition fees." After all, Quebec students are paying the lowest fees in Canada and fees have been frozen since 1969 (see article this page).

The Quebec Council of Universities, a government advisory board, says double tuition fees. The "Gobeil Commission," mandated by the government to suggest "savings" in the management of the provincial budget, says triple or quadruple tuition fees.

At the same time, government researchers have suggested that the unviersity system needs an additional $160 million per year just to reach the per student funding levels of Ontario's "underfunded" universities.

So are increased tuition fees the solution to the problem? Let's do some simple mathematics, all measured in "constant" (1985) dollars.

To begin, we must make two questionable assumptions: 1) increased tuition fees will have no effect on enrolment; 2) any tuition fee increase will be used exclusively for funding higher education.

First, let's slowly pay off the accumulated deficits of all Quebec universities: $80 million. Then let's increase funding to match the Ontario funding levels: $160 million per year. Conservatively, then, over the next ten years the system needs about $170 million per year in increased funding.

According to the Council of Universities' calculations, a 100 per cent increase in tuition fees will produce close to $80 million in new revenues. Then, the Council suggests, one-third of the revenues should go into the student aid "pot" to compensate needy students for the increased fees, leaving $53 million for universities. In theory, therefore, a tripling of tuition fees will bring in $106 million and a quadrupling of fees will bring in $159 million per year.

So even if tuition fees are quadrupled, Quebec university students would still be funded at a level which is $11 million a year less than their Ontario counterparts. And Ontario

**continued on page 8**

## *Tuition 'freeze' a historical necessity*

**by Peter Wheeland**

Tuition in Quebec has been frozen at about $450 a year since 1969, easily making them the lowest fees in Canada.

In the past few years, the tuition "freeze" has often been called into question and the government has almost annually tested the waters of public opinion by publically pondering the possibility of a tuition "thaw."

Why do Quebec students benefit from the lowest tuition fees? The answer can be found in the history of Quebec and the Quiet Revolution.

In the Duplessis years, education, especially post-secondary education, was considered a privilege that should be provided by either private schools or the church. The role of the state in education was severely limited, illustrated by the fact that there was not even a Ministry of Education until 1964.

With the death of Duplessis in 1959, the emergence of a growing French-Canadian professional class and the election of the Jean Lesage Liberals, government attitudes changed dramatically.

One of the most important acts of the Lesage government was the creation of the "Parent Commission" which was mandated to review the entire Quebec educational system and propose a master plan for bringing Quebec public instruction into the 20th century.

The Parent commission quickly realised that the "scholarisation" rate of French Quebecers was the lowest in Canada.

Among other means which the Commission proposed for addressing this problem was the creation of a tuition-free public college system (CEGEPs) which would eliminate the final year of high school and act as both technical training schools and as pre-university colleges.

When it was realised that even more drastic steps were required if French Quebecers were to catch up to the higher education participation rate of other Canadians, the Liberal government froze university tuition fees across the province in 1969.

Seventeen years later, the freeze is still in effect and Quebecers have made long strides in catching up to Ontario's participation rate.

**Accessibility is key**

The fight to eliminate tuition fees, or to at least keep them frozen, is based on the belief that financial barriers to education, just like user fees in medicine, discourage people from using educational services. This belief has been borne out by numerous studies and is perfectly illustrated by the rapid growth of Quebec's post-secondary enrollment compared to a much slower growth in Ontario.

It is for these reasons that the Parti Quebecois adopted a policy of free education at all levels in their first platform. This is also the reason why even the Quebec Liberal Party adopted, at its last Congress, a policy of maintaining the tuition freeze and eventually moving towards free education.

**What's in the cards?**

To fee or not to fee, that is the question which Quebec's political parties must face. The imposition of the "freeze" in 1969 has meant that any step away from the freeze is a significant policy change. Even a token rise in fees would spark protests because students would realise it would break open the floodgates for future increases.

Damned if you do, damned if you don't. The freeze has become a historic cornerstone of Quebec's commitment to accessible education. For the products of the quiet revolution, it represents more than a few huundred dollars—it represents the hope and the belief that someday all qualified students will be able to attend univeristy, to learn a profession which will help them become independent, productive and proud members of the Quebec community.

The symbolic importance of the freeze has become more sacred than even the quality of education to which it provides access.

# Education Survival Kit for 1986

YAWN!
LINK
DO I FIND YOUR CLASS BORING? NO WAY SIR. NOT AT ALL!
FORDE-82
YOU SEE I'VE BEEN WORKING TWO JOBS TO AFFORD ALL THOSE BOOKS YOU'VE ASSIGNED, PLUS PAY OFF MY TUITION, -MY RENT'S GONE UP AND WITH THE NEW TAX ON CIG'S, -WELL...
-UH YES SIR; WAR IS HELL. THAT'S VERY ORIGINAL SIR, - UH HUH.

**continued from page 7**

currently rates eighth among Canadian provinces for per student university funding levels.

So even in the most "optimistic" scenario, Quebec universities would remain underfunded and the quality of education would remain inadequate.

Now let's go back to the two assumptions we made earlier.

Increased tuition won't affect enrolment: According to recently conducted scientific surveys, this is a very false assumption. A study conducted in the spring of 1983 by the Institute for Public Policy Research for the Concordia University Students' Association revealed that one third of Concordia students would either revert from full to part-time studies or would drop out of school entirely if tuition fees were doubled.

These findings were recently substantiated by a similar survey conducted by the Leger-Lepage polling firm for the student association at the Université de Montréal. The U de M survey indicated that 37 per cent of Quebec students would either drop out or go part-time if tuition were doubled.

Any tuition increase will only be used for higher education is not a very safe assumption either. In the provinces where tuition fees have been substantially raised over the last ten years, only part of the fee revenues have gone directly to the universities.

For example, the Ontario government increased tuition by 10 per cent in 1981 and correspondingly decreased subsidies to universities. The government then allowed each university to raise fees by an additional 10 per cent, which the government allowed each university to keep. Thus students were paying 21 per cent more, but only half of the new revenues were used for higher education. This pattern is consistent throughout the other provinces.

The major pressure to raise fees in Quebec is coming from persons whose sole preoccupation is to reduce government expenditures in higher education. At the head of this parade are the President of the Quebec Treasury Board, Paul Gobeil, and the Finance Minister, Gerard D. Levesque. If these Cabinet heavy-weights get their way, little or none of the increased fee revenues will go to universities.

All this is to say that almost any tuition fee increase will do little or nothing to resolve the underfunding problem. With or without tuition increases, the Quebec government must agree to commit more of its own resources to higher education. Without such a commitment, increased tuition fees mean that students will be paying a higher price for what is already, according to many, a poor quality product.

# Ryan commends CUSA brief

**by Carla Gruodis**

Concordia students got an *A plus* from many of those present at the Gobeil Commission when they presented their brief on university funding several weeks ago.

Prepared by former CUSA vice-president Francois Desrosiers, the 64-page brief analyses the social and economic role of Quebec universities and proposes detailed solutions to the problems that have been created by underfunding.

Since the 1960s, Quebec's universities have been instrumental in the social and economic development of the province. In order to keep up with rapidly advancing technologies, the government devoted considerable resources to improve the quality and accessibility of higher education.

The benefits of an improved university system are immeasurable. The number of Quebecers occupying high positions in both the public and private sectors has increased steadily, and Quebec now boasts of specialists in many fields.

The discussion about the future of the province's universities will determine their orientation for the next 10 years or more.

The following is a summary of the proposals and observations outlined in the CUSA brief.

### Specialisation

*Widespread specialisation in Quebec universities has been the result of both government underfunding and an increasing demand for highly trained experts. But in the process, the original function of universites to provide a general education has been sacrificed.

*Specialisation limits graduates' job opportunities, because their education does not provide them with the versatility necessary to adapt to a rapidly changing job market.

*By restricting the potential of the work force, specialisation also limits both job creation and the creation of new businesses.

*By separating the university into innumerable small departments, specialisation also hinders the possibilities for overall intellectual expansion. As a result, there is little communication between different departments, and students are discouraged from taking electives in other areas of study.

### University funding

*Under the present formula, Quebec universities are only told what credit allocation they will receive from the government *one year after* they present their annual budgets. As a result, university administrations don't know how much they can spend, and they only find out the amount of the previous year's deficit in retrospect.

* The funding formula is based on the number of *full-time equivalent students*. Universities therefore cannot allocate sufficient resources for part-time students. (For example, the university might have to try to provide essential services for 100 part-time students—who are all full-time human beings—but only receives funds to serve 35, i.e., the number of full-time students they equal.)

* The CUSA brief therefore concludes that this formula is both inadequate and obsolete because it no longer reflects the needs of Quebec universities. If the province's universities are to receive adequate funding, deficit financing is unavoidable. Nor are cutbacks a solution any more. Most universities are already so severely underfunded that, as Concordia's rector Patrick Kenniff told the Gobeil commission, "there is no more fat left to trim."

### University deficits

* University deficits result from either government underfunding or poor financial management. CUSA therefore proposes that the government analyse each university individually, isolate the exact origins of its deficit, and then act accordingly.

* 95 per cent of Concordia's deficit is the result of underfunding. The remaining five per cent is left over from poor management that occurred several years ago.

* According to CUSA, where the deficit has been created by underfunding, the government should take responsibility for its policies and erase it. Conversly, universities that have been guilty of mismanagement should be put on a program of gradual repayment of their deficit, which would be carefully monitored by the government.

* Underfunding and chronic deficits have led many university administrations to seek other ways of reducing their operating budgets—the latest strategy being the imposition of *indirect fees* such as the "academic materials" fee at Concordia. These fees are introduced with the sole purpose of reducing the deficit, as opposed to improving the quality of education, as is feebly maintained.

* Possibly the greatest injustice that has resulted from underfunding is the fact that *students* are being forced to pay for university deficits which they had no hand in creating.

### International student fees

* International students have been charged higher tuition fees (up to 13 times the regular fee at Concordia) since 1979. It was claimed that foreign students threatened the accessibility of universities for Quebec and Canadian students, and that their inevitable departure created a socio-economic loss for the province.

* The CUSA brief argues that this policy is not valid and that foreign students should not be charged $6,000 to study in Quebec. By renting apartments and buying food and clothing, these students not only pay taxes but create valuable economic activity. They therefore contribute to their stay in the province in addition to paying tuition fees.

* Because of the steady rise of differential fees, international student enrollment has dropped from 10 per cent in 1979, to three per cent last year. Of those who still chose to study in Quebec, many find the costs prohibitive and are forced to leave because they can't get a work permit to defray their expenses. Quebec therefore loses skilled researchers and potential consumers, and damages its political image in other countries.

* CUSA proposes that, to stimulate international enrollment, there be a substantial reduction in differential fees, and that foreign students be eligible for work permits.

### Status of women

* Universities should provide more services, especially daycare, to female students, faculty, and staff. This is particularly important in view of the return to university of many women who are either working or single mothers.

* CUSA also recommends that university recruiters make a greater effort to dispel myths that limit women to their traditional fields of study (for example, the percentage of women enrolled in engineering and computer science at Concordia is still ridiculously low).

### Management of human resources

* Teacher evaluations should be made public.

* Tenure should be revised in order to permit the elimination of bad professors. Such evaluations should be made by university committees in order to prevent intra-departmental politics.

* The brief also stresses the importance of improving the working conditions of part-time faculty. They should be given proper office space, and six months notice to prepare for their courses, as opposed to the current average of two weeks.

* Both full and part-time faculty deserve a salary increase, as well as all other university employees, who have been very hard hit by the last five years of cutbacks.

### Financial aid

* The loans and bursaries system should be completely restructured. The present criteria to evaluate students' financial situation place most of the emphasis on the students' parents, instead of what they really need.

* Students should be able to prove that they are "non-dependent" of their parents by showing the government a signed lease contract.

* Part-time students should be eligible for some form of financial assistance. For example, the current system makes no allowances for students who must juggle feeding their children and part-time employment, and are therefore unable to study full-time.

* Finally, CUSA proposes an alternative to the present system which would abolish tuition fees and student loans. Under the Post Obligatory Education Tax (POET) proposal, students would no longer pay for their education through tuition fees, but would instead be charged a two to three per cent tax on their annual revenue for every three years spent in university.

### Tuition fees

* The Quebec government, through its various advisory boards, is proposing a doubling of tuition fees. Although this would generate $125 million in additional revenues, not all of the money would go back into the universities. At least one third of the funds would have to go towards expanding the financial aid system.

* CUSA contends that the government is trying to shift the responsibility for university deficits and underfunding to students. Considering the government's and universities' financial situations, it may be justifiable to ask students to contribute more to the cost of education, but only if the conditions outlined above are met.

* If there were proof that the government was doing its share, students might be willing to make a bigger contribution. The brief proposes that 40 per cent, or $230, would be a reasonable increase. This would generate $36 million for the university system, yet would not make students the only ones responsible for dealing with the university underfunding problem.

# Editorial

## Tuition fee hike solves nothing but students pay a high price

There is trouble brewing for students in Quebec. For the first time since 1969, university students are faced with a possible tuition fee increase—a 100 per cent (or more increase).

On October 22, Concordia students will decide what form our reaction should take. Should we strike as L'association nationale des étudiant-e-s de Québec (ANEQ) has decided to do? Do we demonstrate? Organise a day of action? Write letters to Claude Ryan?

At the moment we are all victims of underfunding. "Compressions" have forced all universities, but especially Concordia to trade off a quality education for of a controllable deficit.

Last year, the University of Sherbrooke moved to eliminate several departments in order to gain access to special government grants for career-oriented programs. A student strike and an occupation of administration offices closed down the university. The Sherbrooke administration backed down.

Right now, only l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes commerciales (HEC) has a healthy balance sheet. Specialisation could become a trend if we let it.

At home, our administration has been forced to function with an unrealistic funding formula. We get 10 per cent of the province's budget for universities and we educate 12 per cent of the province's students. So what do we do? Do we deprive 2 percent of Concordia students their education? No. An accessible education is the best thing about this place.

However, this university cannot function on the money it gets from Quebec. To save itself the university created their own tuition fee—the "Academic Materials" fee.

But we have another problem. Now it is the government who is going to raise the tuition fee.

One tenth of the university's $100 million operating budget is obtained from tuition fees. This year, it came from the equivalent of about 17,000 full time students. The government proposal to double tuition fees would raise the levy at Concordia to about $20 million, effectively taking care of the operating deficit, and a nip off our $26 million accumulated deficit.

However this is misleading.

1) The Conseil des Universités has suggested holding back one third of any tuition hike for loans and bursaries: subtract $3.3 million from the expected revenue increase.

2) A survey conducted for the Université de Montréal's student associations indicates that 13 per cent of full time university students would drop out if tuition fees were doubled, while 23 per cent would switch from full to part time studies. At Concordia that's about $3.5 million more in tuition fees to subtract.

Across the province, the government is trying to find $160 million or so at this efficiency of about 34 per cent. $160 million per year—less than an Olympic stadium. Less than a quarter the interest on the provincial debt each year.

A tuition fee hike solves nothing. Unfortunately, the price for students is serious.

With 38 per cent of us unemployed this summer, and 63 per cent receiving no financial aid from parents or family, money is tight. University part-time jobs are being cut. Outside jobs are still scarce, as business continues to cringe at the thought of another recession. Loto Emploi and Challenge '86 are ridiculous for anything more than recreational money for the lucky student on your block. The Quebec financial aid director thinks "most students just buy cars with their loans," (actual interview quote) so they've started shunting money from bursaries into loans this year. On the other hand, minimum wage just went up to $4.35...

Do we really want a situation where the rich and the gamblers among us are the only ones who go to university?

CUSA's brief to the Parliamentary Commission said that they could accept a 40 per cent tuition increase but if, and only if, quality was restored to our education.

Consider your right to an accessible education. Read up on the issues. Attend the General Assembly next week and give CUSA a clear mandate to preserve our right to be educated.

# Letters

### Concordia students to help the less fortunate

**the editors:**

A group of Commerce Graduate Students are busy preparing for the up and coming Concordia Centraide Campaign. This pilot project represents the first time that the campaign has been organised by students of Concorda University. Although all funds raised will go directly to Centraide, the Concordia campaign is being organised independent of the general campaign.

Plans for raising funds include a raffle in which numerous prizes including a weekend excursion hotel/raid package courtesy of Via Rail, a winter long ski package courtesy of Bromont, and Canadiens hockey tickets. In addition a party will be organised to draw the prizes and close out the Concordia campaign.

Centraide plays an important role in helping out less fortunate Montrealers. But Centraide depends upon your donations to help make this a record breaking campaign at Concordia. Organisers will keep you posted on how you can lend your support.

**Jim Hare**

### Letter attacked the person not the charges

**to the editors:**

In response to Steve Schertzer's letter to *the Link* (September 26, 1986)

1) Not all men are violent, rapist villains but violent rapist villains are men. Why shoul d you take personal affront to the reporting of other men's abusive behaviour if you do not behave similarly?

2) Women, who own one per cent of the world's property, are hardly in a position to issue edicts of bias to the news media.

3) Hate literature against women is still globally disseminated. Pick up any copy of *the Plain Truth*, or the Bible, or right-wing fundamentalist publications and media.

4) The Christian Political Action Manual published by the NCAC (National Christian Action Coalition), a guide to dealing with the evils of the Equal Rights Amendment, feminism, humanism, and the press, states: "Rather than deny charges, attack the person/s who made the charges." Your letter reflects this type of attack.

5) Feminists are working for legislation to protect and advance the status of women in areas of education, economics, health care, government *and* religion, and are fighting against misogyny, bigotry, greed, and fear.

6) There are a great many male feminists working for equality and dignity for all human beings. I meet them every day. educate yourself and join us.

**Helen Bambic-Workman**

# Board of Directors candidates (Arts & Science)

**Morty Shapiro**

Recent events in University life require a strong student association. Lack of funds are threatening the very existence of our University system. Other problems, such as CUSA's annual deficit affect the Concordia community which encompasses all of us. If these problems, among others, concern you as they do me, then help make Concordia's Board of Directors strong and active by helping me obtain a position as an Arts and Science representative.

**Jim Schneider**

No I am not Jim, I am Nanukta, Jim's campaign manager. The reason I am writing this is to tell you why you "should VOTE for Jim." He is understanding and caring. He cares about "our Future" and the future of Concordia. His major concerns are: University underfunding, tuition fees being increase, better quality of education and he wants to see more study space that's quiet, more space to sit down and enjoy your meal and better service in the cafeteria at the Hall building. He also believes that CUSA can be more organised than they have been this year. "If you

CARE, Actually, Whether you care or not, VOTE for JIM, He CARES." Thank you!

**Effie Panousos**

When I first became involved in CUSA, it was by accident. My decision to run for the Board of Directors as an Arts and Science representative isn't.

Organising the general assembly last year and my involvement in the CUSA liaison committee this year has made me increasingly aware of the issues facing Concordia students, thus prompting me to run for the Board of Directors and put action behind my words.

What I am offering in my candidacy is a REALISTIC, OBJECTIVE approach to the issues affecting students.

There are certain issues that are of primary concern to the students of Concordia and as a student of this university they are of concern to me. It basically comes down to input: what you put into your university is what you get out.

As your candidate for the Board of Directors, I'm committing myself to putting in the time required to ensure that students get what they deserve: competent, responsible representation.

**Concordia University**
**Montreal, Quebec**

**Volume 7, Number 10**
**Friday, October 10, 1986**

**the Link**

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We need 40 students, seven of whom must be resident-students, who would be willing to give a small portion of their time to hear non-academic complaints against students, such as vandalism, fighting, etc.

If you are interested in becoming a member, please call the **Office of the Code Administrator** at 848-4960, any day between 9:00am and 5:00pm. We are located in the Central Building, Room 326, Loyola Campus.


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# Australia/Hawaii

## Paradise lost to big business

*We, the Youth Congress family, see that secession from the United States of America will be a catalyst to the preservation of Hawaii's land, culture and people. The westernization, Americanization and colonization of Hawaii has left in its wake pollution, congestion, ugliness on our land; has inflicted economic slavery upon our people, and has disrupted our culture through the domination of American culture...*

—Hawaiian Youth Congress 1970

**by Ann McLaughlin**

The Hawaiian island chain is 1,500 miles long and lies over 2,000 miles away from any land form in the Pacific ocean—the ultimate paradise

Paradise perhaps, but no longer for the indigenous people who once worshipped the land in isolation from corporate shareholders who prefer to worship tourist dollars. The so-called "happiness industry" has brought social and ecological devastation to the Hawaiian people, the loss of homelands, servile jobs, and basic prostitution of cultural ways.

Existing under total foreign economic and military occupation, Hawaii is the last official prize of American Manifest destiny, say Hawaiian Nationalists.

The scandal began in 1959 when Hawaii entered into the American Union. The Admisssions Act entitled native people to 50 per cent of state lands plus the revenue derived from them.

The most recent report from the Department of Hawaiian Homelands, however, says that only 70,000 of 187,534 acres remain available for the people and most of these lands have yet to be allocated.

As of June 1983, over 9,000 Hawaiians were on waiting lists for land or houses. Because building space is restrictive on an island, so is the rental market and while waiting for their homesteads, many native Hawaiians must live in overcrowded city ghettos.

The rate of owner-occupied housing in Hawaii is the lowest of all American states. Those who can afford to buy their own homes have a per capita income 370 per cent higher than the average native Hawaiian, and are conspicuously caucasian.

"We are a wealthy people, in land, culture and religion. But my people are waiting 60 years for their homestead. Some of them have literally died on the waiting list to get their land to live on," according to Haunani Kay Trask, a professor at the University of Hawaii.

Of the eight Hawaiian islands, Dole Inc. "owns" Lanoi, a corporate family claims ownership of Ni'ihau, the US Defense Department claims Kaho'olawe, and the military has enclosed 10 per cent of the remaining land.

The state is also to blame for the lack of native lands. Since the initial land agreement, an additional 30,000 acres of land have been transferred from homeland estates to state parks. Many Hawaiians feel that these recreational areas are mainly for the benefit of tourists and that government priorities rest solely with the rate of return on their investment dollars.

In January 1983, the state built a recreational park on the beach of Makua, and in the process bulldozed the homes of the local people and arrested those who resisted.

Hawaiians found this attempt to preserve the area to be most ironic for on the mountain above the beach the military had built a bombing range and a satellite communications system connected to the star-wars program.

In September of 1983, the government created yet another one of its recreational sites by razing a health facility which had been reserved for victims of Hansen's disease (leprosy). The people were banished to an isolated Kalaupapa peninsula where they did not have any proper health facilities and the situation has not improved since.

"They started cutting back the budget for Kalaupapa until it got totally ridiculous. These people are not healthy people, and when they do not even have an operating clinic in a leprosy colony, someone begins to question whose interest the Hawaiian Department of Health is working for," according to Mililani Trask, an attorney working on native concerns.

On the Kalaupapa peninsula, however, not all are complaining about lack of funds. The tourism industry is booming. Helicopter and mule rides transport curious tourists down to the peninsula where they can view the settlement and its patients from a distance.

In the past few years, blatant confrontations have also arisen between environmentalists and private developers.

American Factors Corporation, Hawaii Electric Light Co., Bio Power Corporation, plus county and state governments have colluded to convert Hawaii's largest ecologically irreplacable rainforest into low-cost power.

To date, 1,500 acres of a 3,300 acre tract of land has been chipped as biomass to fuel electric generators, leaving the land exposed to erosion. The companies also have no intention of replanting the fuelwoods because it is financially more rewarding to leave them deforested. Deforested land is considered to have agricultural potential and thus has a higher appraisal value. Within the laws of the system, no value or consideration is given to the ecosystem. In addition, by running cattle on the land, it can be claimed as low-grade pasture thereby reducing state taxes.

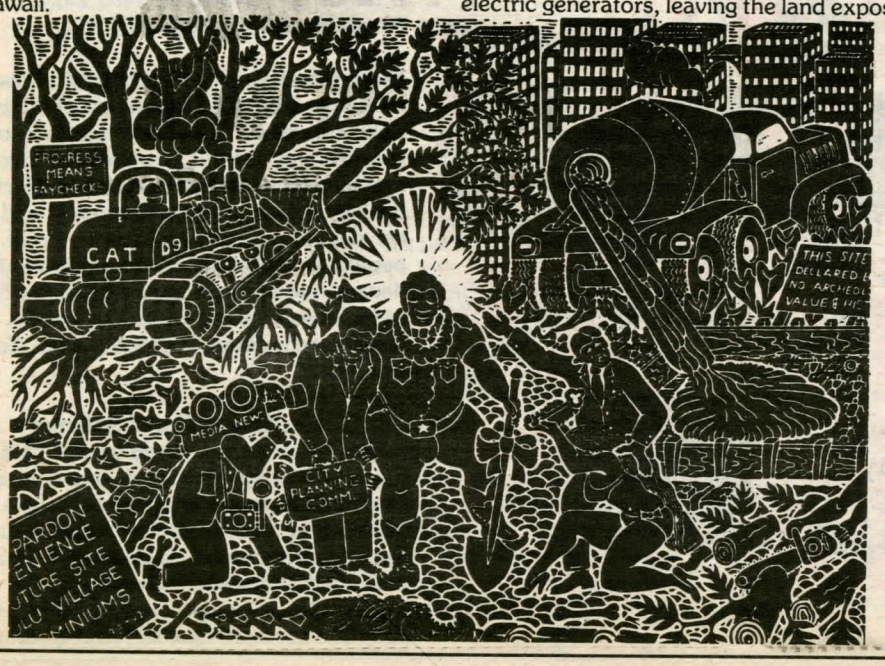
The rainforest in question, is also the last remaining one of its kind on Hawaii which further adds to the concern. It contains a full spectrum of subspecies which complement each other in a unique and natural sequence. The rainforest therefore protects the many indigenous plants and animals from extinction.

Many individuals and groups, including the National Audobon Society and the Sierra Club, have attempted to stop the destruction of Hawaii's natural resources. Corporate giants, however, are not the easiest entities to fight. Also, the tendency of major capitalist projects to sell themselves in terms of monetary rewards and employment opportunities encourages many would-be supporters to turn a blind eye, although their losses are in effect higher than their immediate gains.

Hawaiians in the tourist industry are generally employed in the low-paying servant jobs. David Stannard, a Professor at the University of Hawaii, cited that "A family of four with one full-time, average pay hotel worker at its head lives permanently mired in an official state of poverty..."

Trask also commented on the delusion derived from the tourism industry. "Hawaii is a colony, and we are the servants of the colony of tourism." Trask says that the Hawaiian people are being "commodified," that their cultural attributes are being transformed into commodities for profit. In effect, a form of prostitution.

"It is our culture that the tourists come to see. It is our land that the tourists come to pollute. That is the secret. Without Hawaiians, without beautiful Hawaiian women dancing, there would be no tourism."




## Aborigines down under

**by Sheri Arnott**

From the first "discovery" of Australia in 1788, the British colonisers have practiced various forms of racism and ethnocide geared to the destruction of the Aborigines as a people.

Land rights are an important and pressing issue for Aborigines. Australian law law merely grants surface land rights. The government still retains control over mineral rights which they can arbitrarily invoke at any time.

After claiming Australia for their own, the British government instituted a policy of throwing Aborigines off their land.

"(They were) dispossessed without negotiation, compensation, of acknowledgement of lands which an United Kingdom Parliamentary Committee in 1837 considered were theirs (British Government) by "plain and sacred right," writes Dr. H.C. Coombs, author of *Australia's policies towards Aborigines: 1967-1977.*

Also chair of the Australian Conservation Foundation, Coombs pointed out in a lecture in Sydney in 1981, before the arrival of Europeans, Aborigines occupied all of Australia, with clearly delineated lines of ownership between neighbouring tribes.

Australians are taught in schools that their ancestors passively infiltrated the land. Dr Coombs disagrees with this, stating it was a series of aggressive actions that made Australia what it is today: "(They) can be seen as a series of Brutal, genocidal, superior capacity to destroy life."

From the outset of British colonisation there was a concerted effort to annihilate any vestiges of Aboriginal land rights, a deliberate ethnocidal policy based on a perceived "superiority" and divine right of the European dynasty, based on racist proclivities.

The early British settlers were overtly racist, there can be no doubt. However, these racist policy still exists. With the removal of any land rights for Aboriginal people, the 1930s saw the emergence of a paternalistic policy towards the Aborigines, in that reservations were set up to "protect" them, under the perception of the Aborigines as a dying race. However, the Protective measures were merely an extension of the white Australians ethnocidal policies.

In a paper for the International Working Group of Aboriginal People, Barry Pittock points out that these reservations were crown land set aside temporarily for use by the Aborigines with the assumption that " either the Aborigines would die out or else move into white towns, eventually freeing the reserves for other uses...Indeed, many sections of Aboriginal reserves were arbitrarily revoked without compensation when a "better use" was found, such as a closer settlement, an atomic proving ground (Maralinga), a rocket range (Woomera), mining (Weipa and Yirrkala).

With the realisation after World War II that the reserve system would not destroy the Aboriginal way of life, the government adopted its policy of "assimilation".

Assimilation entailed gathering all Aborigines into government controlled settlements, educating them through the Anglo-European educational system under the hopes of moving them into the white towns. This policy failed miserably for various reasons, among them, racism in the white settlements, and an Aborigine rejection of European values.

**continued on page 16**

# North America

## Natives losing ground

*Our Roots shall continue to push up your cement*
*Our Blades of grass shall continue to sprout up between your sidewalks*
*Our Rivers shall continue to run over their banks*
*When the last drop of my blood enters Mother Earth*
*(which will be my Children's Children)*
*Then we will be nourished into Trees, Grass, Mountains, Rocks*
*For we are Mother Earth*
*We are Indians*
*Anna Mae Pictou Aquash, Nov. 19, 1975*

**by Peter Monet**

Anna Mae Pictou Aquash, a Nova Scotia Mic-Mac woman, was murdered in February 1976. Her body was found in a remote area of the Oglala Lakota reserve (population: 15,000) in Pine Ridge, South Dakota. The summer before, she had been warned by an FBI agent that "she'd be dead within a year."

Anna Mae's death was one of hundreds that occured in the Pine Ridge area. At least 342 AIM (American Indian Movement, see box) members were killed by roving death squads aligned with and supported by the FBI between 1973 and 1976, according to *Covert Action Information Bulletin*, a Washington D.C. publication.

None of the murders were officially solved though there were over 60 special FBI agents assigned to the Pine Ridge reserve. The agents were overseeing the U.S. government's take-over of one-eighth of the Lakota reserve, an area rich in uranium and oil.

Eighty per cent of U.S. uranium resources and almost 60 per cent of available energy resources lie on Indian lands.

As a result, the U.S. government has broken all of the 371 treaties it signed with Indian nations. There are now over 300 cases in court, with claims affecting virtually every corner of the United States land base.

In the past ten years, almost 90 per cent of uranium mining in North America took place on Indian reservations. Uranium ore milled into "yellow cake" results in waste tailings containing 85 per cent of the original radioactivity. There is an estimated 300 million tons of tailings piled on reserves across the continent. The government refers to the vicinity of a uranium mine as a "National Sacrifice Area."

"The enemy's not a race or nation of people but the force of technocracy, capitalist enterprise, totalitarianism." said Wendy Rose a Native American poet.

The Native communities at Wollaston Lake, Saskatchewan; Fort Franklyn and Fort Rae, Northwest Territories; Lutler, Serpent River, Massey and the North Shore Region, Ontario, as well as Lakota, Laguna, Hopi and Navajo Indian communities in the U.S., are all presently being destroyed by the continued mining of uranium.

"Well, I would say that what the Mother Earth is facing is that they're really hurting this Mother Earth if her precious (minerals) is to be on top of her she'll be in pain," said Roberta Blackgoat a Navajo Elder.

A desire to retain a cultural heritage in the face of growing westernisation, is also the struggle against exploitation of traditional lands by government sanctioned corporations.

Massive development projects and a barrage of pollutants are rapidly depleting forests, hunting and fishing resources. Combined with current laws limiting their traditional hunting and fishing rights, the subsistence economy of North American natives is undermined.

*"Oh, we like penicillin and roads and the Bill Cosby Show too, but it ain't worth raping our sacred earth—no,* goddamit, *we'll fight to the last man, woman and child to serve and protect her!"*

—David Seals, Huron writer.

*"The original instructions of the Creator are universal and valid for all time. The essence of these instructions is compassion for all life and love for all creation. We must realise that we do not live in a world of dead matter, but in a universe of living spirit. Let us open our eye to the sacredness of Mother Earth, or our eyes will be opened for us."*

—Hopi Elders, open letter.

The following examples only touch on important issues and events. They are only a small part of the continent-wide fight for autonomy.

**The Haida Nation, Queen Charlotte Island**

On the Queen Charlotte Islands (Haida Gwaii) in British Columbia, the Haida Nation once faced complete anihilation by the smallpox and tuberculosis brought to them by the white man. Today, they are struggling for the survival on their traditional lands.

Haida are fighting for the preservation of the last remaining uncut cedar rain forests on these islands, known as the Galapagos of the North. In November 1985, 89 Haida, including several elders, were arrested while attempting a peaceful blockade of a logging road. In January 1986, it was revealed that both the B.C. Minister of Forests and the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources owned substantial shares in Western Pulp, the company logging the islands. Ignoring the conflict of interest, clear cutting was resumed this past summer.

*(The Council of the Haida Nation, Skidegate, Haada Gwaii via B.C., Canada, V0T 1S0)*

**Clayoquot Sound, West Vancouver Island**

On April 21, 1984 the Clayoquat Indian Band of Meares Island declared their island a protected Tribal Park, open to the public.

They managed to secure a court injunction barring MacMillan Bloedl from logging the 1,000-year old trees of the island. Meanwhile, the logging company has increased operations in the remaining valleys and mountain sides in the Clayoquat Sound claim area.
*(Friends of Clayoquat Sound, Box 489, Tofino, B.C. V0R 2Z0)*

**Stein River Valley**

The Lytton and Lillooet bands are trying to save the last remaining unlogged wilderness watershed of southern B.C.

The two tribes have shared their sacred valley for 700 years. As an election promise, the B.C. social-credit government is prepared to subsidise heavily the opening of a road and the lumbering of the marginal forests of the valley in an effort to keep open a local mill. Ironically, the Stein controversy likely played a key role in the U.S. Congress decision to impose a tariff on Canadian lumber.
*(Lytton and Mt. Currie Indian Bands, P.O. Box 1420, Lillooet, B.C., V0K 1V0)*

**Stikine River System, Northern B.C.**

The Tahtlan and Tlingit peoples have lived off this 630 kilometre free-flowing wilderness river since the last ice age. The people want to put a halt to the five proposed hydro dams, to Gulf Canada's 1.5 million ton per year coal mine, and to continued clearcutting of the river's watershed.

The Tahtlan and Tlingit want the entire watershed declared a National Heritage park, like the lower Stikine is in Alaska. They wish to preserve one of the few areas left in the world where a large variety of wildlife still exists in natural balance.
*(Friends of the Stikine, 1405 Doran Road, North Vancouver, B.C. V7K 1N1)*

**Wollaston Lake, Northern Saskatchewan**

In June 1984, the Dene people of Wollaston Lake organised a four-day blockade of the gate leading to the Crown-owned Eldorado uranium mine, on their reservation. Northern Saskatchewan contains the largest and richest deposits of uranium in the world. The people of Wollaston are worried about the devastating effects radioactive "tailings" pose to their health and surrounding wildlife.
*(Lac lahache Band, Wollaston Lake, Sask. S0J 3C0)*

**The Grand Canal Scheme**

This mega-project would involve damming the mouth of the James Bay where it enters Hudson Bay, to create a freshwater lake. The fresh water would then be pumped uphill, using nuclear power, via a series of canals to the Unied States and the west.

The plan is being opposed by the Cree people of northern Quebec, whose commun-

ities have already been heavily damaged by the James Bay hydro project.

Premier Bourassa and Prime Minister Mulroney both actively endorse the scheme. Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba Hydros have already invested millions in the estimated $100 billion project. The sale of James Bay water is considered a major bargaining chip in US/Canada free trade talks.

*(Canadian Alliance for Solidarity with Native People, 16 Spadina Rd. Toronto, Ontario, M5R 2S7).*

**Militarisation of Nitassinan**

Over the past few years, NATO has been using the Innu territory of northern Quebec and Labrador as a low altitude training area for jet fighters. The exhaust and noise has disrupted the lives of the Innu people and the surrounding wildlife.

Currently the Canadian government is lobbying NATO to build an $800 million training centre for tactical fighter weapons in Goose Bay, Labrador. The centre would involve the presence of four bombing ranges, the use of toxic defoliants, increased high-speed low-level flights and supersonic dogfighting.

The Innu of Nitassinan are campaigning to put a halt to all military war games on their sovereign territory.

*(Naskapi Martagnais Innu Association, Sheshatshit, Labrador, A0P 1M0)*

**Big Mountain, Arizona**

The U.S. Federal Public Law 93-531 has ordered the relocation of 14,000 Navajo (Dine) and 1400 Hopi Indians from the Big Mountain Area. The Navajo and Hopi have co-existed in this region for over 500 years.

There is approximately 21 billion tons of coal deposits in and around the sacred Big Mountain. The Reagan administration has publicly threatened to use U.S. marshalls and the military to evict the thousands of Navajo who refuse to "relocate."

Massive resource development has caused the precious desert water table to drop 200 feet. The ecology of the reservation has been devastated by the four giant coal-fired power plants, four coal strip mines, 38 uranium mines and the oil and gas wells they contain. Despite this mineral wealth the per capita Navajo income is $900 a year.

*(Big Mountain Legal Defense/Offense Committee, 2501 North 4th St. Suite 18, Flagstaff, Arizona 86001)*

Up to 70 per cent of Canada's indigenous community are dependent upon the meagre handouts of social assistance programs. A recent Canadian government task force recommended a $312 million reduction in public spending on native housing, education and health care during the next two years.

With future prospects so limited, it is almost no wonder the suicide rate among natives between the ages of 15 and 24 is over six times the national average for the same age group.

Status Indians make up just over 1 per cent, or 300,000, of Canada's population and represent 20 per cent of our prison population. These figures from Statistics Canada completely disregard non-status and metis people.

In some areas of the country the proportions are even more absurdly out of balance. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba the Native prison population hovers around 60 per cent while making up only 5 per cent of the general population. In the N.W.T., 87 per cent of the people in prison are Native, but they represent only 18 per cent of the territories' population.

Since its inception in 1968, the continental-wide American Indian Movement (AIM) has been stonewalled by the state. Progressive policies ranging from the preservation of Indian traditions to the reaffirmation of treaty rights, are ignored by white industrial society bent on the Indian's assimilation. Virtually every known AIM leader has been incarcerated or killed.

"Richard Oaks, leader of the 1970 occupation of Alcatraz Island by 'Indians of All Tribes' was gunned down in California the following year. Shortly afterwards, Hank Adams, a fishing rights leader in Washington State, was shot in the stomach. Larry Casuse, a Navajo AIM leader, was shot to death in Arizona in 1972..." CAIB (Summer 1985)

Currently AIM leader Leonard Peltier is serving a double-life sentence for the shooting death of two FBI agents. His new lawyer, William Kunstler, claims he was framed. "He was convicted largely on the basis of ballistics evidence which FBI internal memos reveal the Bureau knew to be false..."

The one witness who testified against him, Myrtle Poor Bear, has not only retracted her statements but claims to have been pressured by the FBI into taking the stand. "Poor Bear....was held incommunicado for an extended period of time ....by a pair of FBI agents named Price and Wood. The agents explained to her that she would end up like Annie Mae (the Mic Mac woman assassinated on Pine Ridge in 1976)," writes Ward Churchill in CAIB.

Leonard's wife, Stephanie Autumn Peltier was invited to speak in the Soviet Union in January, by the Soviet Peace Committee. By the end of her ten day tour, 17 million registered letters had been sent to Ronald Reagan, demanding justice and a new trial for Leonard Peltier.

(Leonard Peltier Support Group, PO Box 18717 Denver, CO, 80218)

# Kahnawake Mohawks hold their own

**by Stephen Duckworth**

For the price of a bus ticket, Montrealers can visit a camp where five thousand natives are defending what is left of their country.

Mohawk territory stretches east-west from the Richelieu River to Lake Ontario, and north-south from the St. Lawrence to the Mohawk River, near Albany, N.Y. All of their land has been annexed by neighbouring powers, except a suburb called Kahnawake, south of the Mercier bridge.

"We have a right to sovereignty," says Kanatakwa, program director of the Kahnawake cultural centre. "We've had a government here for thousands of years. We've never signed any treaties, and we still own the land."

**I was ready to hear some really great words. When the man spoke, he said, 'Our Father, who art in heaven...'**

The conditions of occupation were set out by Canada in the Indian Act. Indian rights were granted to those who happened to be around when Canadian officials were handing out numbers. "If you missed the day, you missed out on your rights," says Kanatakwa. "Conversely, non-Mohawks who were there got Indian rights for themselves and their families."

Mohawks were encouraged to abandon their heritage. In order to be certified as a doctor or lawyer, Mohawks were obliged to revoke their Indian rights and become Canadian citizens. Women who married white men lost rights for themselves and their descendants. Mohawks in general were offered cash to become Canadians. So much for the cultural mosaic.

The St. Lawrence Seaway passes through Kahnawake just behind thecultural centre. "Mohawks were paid about one million dollars for the land to build the Seaway," says Kanatakwa. "Most of the money went to individuals, and not to the community."

The Seaway cuts off access to the St. Lawrence River itself. To compensate for the loss, the federal government built an Olympic-size swimming pool in Kahnawake.

"The Seaway also lowered the water table, so most of our wells went dry. The federal government guaranteed us free drinking water," says Kanatakwa, "but if you want water today, you must pay for it." There is a user's fee for the water supply.

The Kanien'kehaka (Mohawk people) nearly lost more than fresh water. "Around the time of the Seaway," says Kanatakta, "there wasn't much more than a single family who preserved the traditional way of life.

"Today, many of us are becoming more and more like everyone else. People want to live the kind of lifestyle you see on TV."

In response, some have attempted to revive the traditional lifestyle in the last ten years. A total Mohawk immersion program is available from nursery school to grade three, complete with Mohawk teachers, textbooks, songs, dances, and festival holidays.

"Thirty years ago, Jesuit teachers didn't want us to be proud of who we were," says Shirley Scott, head librarian at the cultural centre. "They forbade us to speak Mohawk, and portrayed our ancestors as savages who went to hell for killing priests who came to save us."

Kanien'kehaka buy American cigarettes in the south of their territory and sell them tax-free in Kahnawake for about fifteen dollars a carton. The cigarette trade is a test case in an economic development program.

They are trying to reduce their dependence on federal funding, which often arrives late with stipulations on how the money can be spent, or not at all when budgets are cut.

Cigarette traders are supposed to commit a share of their profits to a community fund for starting up other projects, but Kanatakwa says that "some individuals are making money for themselves and getting very rich."

Some Mohawks say the dealers are endangering everyone's border privileges by smuggling, and the dealers have in fact had trouble at the U.S. border.

"We could cut out a big percentage of the provincial revenue, but we don't want to do that," says Kantakwa.

Differences among the Mohawks have culminated in two friendly yet rival governments in Kahnawake.

The Band Council was created by the Indian Act and holds elections every two years. Councillors run a municipal government like any other in Canada, and are paid by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The traditional government is the Haudenosaunee, or Six-Nation Confederacy. It has members from bands along the south shore of

**continued on page 16**

# East Timor

# Genocide Canadian style

by Max Wallace

Although Canada has a well-documented record of injustice against its own indigenous people, few Canadians are aware of their country's complicity in the genocide of the people of a country more than 8,000 miles away.

Few people had ever heard of the tiny island of East Timor eleven years ago. Henry Kissinger and Gerald Ford had heard of it, though. They discussed it on their visit to Indonesia in December, 1975 with Indonesian President Suharto. At the time, the three concluded an arms agreement which would see a 2,000 per cent arms increase in U.S.-supplied arms over the next three years. It was revealed to the *Washington Post* two years later that on the same trip, Ford gave his authorization for the invasion of East Timor.

Just hours after the American leaders left Indonesia for Washington on December 8, the Indonesian military was given the order to launch their attack.

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When the Republic of Indonesia was formed shortly after World War II, West Timor became a part of it. East Timor—located 640 km. north of Australia—remained under Portugese rule(as it had been for more than 500 years). When the Portugese dictatorship was toppled in 1974 by a regime committed to decolonisation, the Revolutionary Front of Independent East Timor (FRETILIN) was formed to promote East Timor's independence.

After winning a civil war against the only other major organisation on the island, FRETILIN—which had developed an extensive program of social development and land reform—declared independence for the country. It quickly became apparent, however, that the new republic would not remain free for long. Large masses of Indonesian troops gathered in West Timor and FRETILIN readied itself for an imminent invasion.

The invasion of East Timor was not the first massacre committed by Indonesia. The 1965-66 slaughter of Chinese and Communists in Indonesia was among the bloodiest in history—500,000 were killed in less than six months.

As they watched their short-lived freedom vanish, FRETILIN could only offer token resistance to the powerful Indonesian arsenal. As most of the population of 650,000 fled towards the hills, the invading forces massacred more than 70,000 people, most of them civilians.

Indonesian forces, determined to kill all potential resistance, began a campaign of napalming and defoliating all mountain farmland, forcing much of the population out of the mountains and into resettlement (read: concentration) camps. This scorched-earth policy left large portions of the earth uncultivable, resulting in the starvation of mass segments of the population.

In July, 1976 it became apparent why Indonesia considered East Timor so important when President Suharto designated the region a transmigration zone for the resettlement of peasants from overpopulated areas of Indonesia.

There were economic reasons as well. One of the few segments of the population which escaped internment were the farmers. Coffee has always been the major export product and, since the invasion, the coffee business has been monopolised by a company called P.T. Denog Hernandez International, which coincidentally is controlled by General Dading Kalbuadi the commander of the Indonesian invasion forces.

By 1976, FRETILIN had managed to regroup and start a small guerrilla resistance—a resistance which has not let up to this day. Under the guise of wiping out this resistance, Indonesian forces have resorted to mass executions, "disappearances", torture and imprisonment of political prisoners, according to Amnesty International.

A June, 1985 AI report quotes Father Leoneto Rego, a Portugese priest who had been allowed to leave East Timor in 1979: "No one who had links with FRETILIN is safe; at any time people can be taken without their family knowing and put somewhere else; put in prison camp and sometimes they just disappear."Another report from 1979 reads: "When they want to liquidate someone they say that the person has gone on to continue their studies..."

Political murders in the country take place so often that it is impossible to keep track of them. In 1980, the Centre for Defense Information singled out the conflict in East Timor as the most violent in the world in terms of the percentage of the population killed. Conservative estimates put the figure at more than 300,000 dead.

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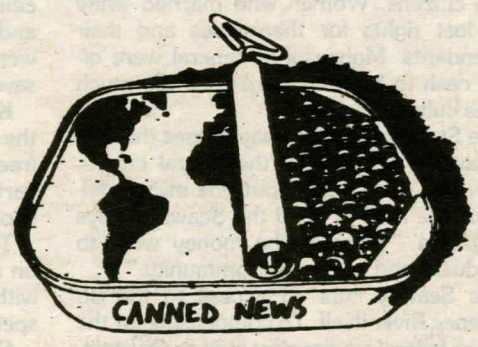
*Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* defines genocide as "the deliberate and systematic destruction of a racial, political or cultural group."

The New York-based East Timor Anti-Atrocities Committee predicts that, if Indonesia is allowed to continue its slaughter, the genocide of the East Timorese people will be complete by the end of the century.

While the Western media in the 70's continuously bombarded the public with news of the atrocities taking place in Afghanistan, Poland and Kampuchea, the slaughter taking place in East Timor was virtually ignored. When news

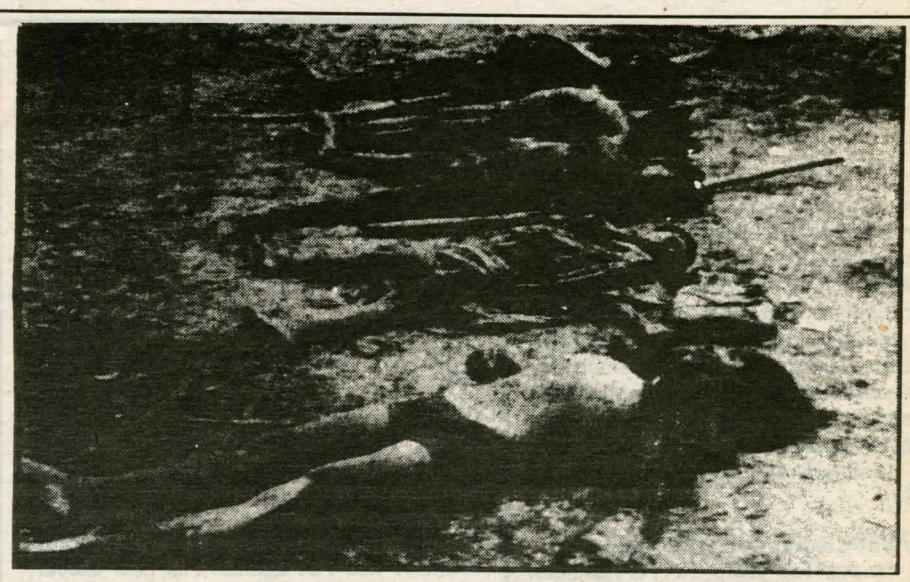



did filter out it was often grossly distorted. Most of the world's population has still never heard of the tiny island.

The situation has become what long-time U.S. foreign policy critic Noam Chomsky calls a "conspiracy of silence designed to hide American involvement in genocide".

The problem isn't the media's lack of knowledge of the situation. In 1979, for example, the *New York Times* United Nations correspondent Bernard Nossiter refused an invitation to a press conference about the situation in East Timor on the grounds that the issue was "rather esoteric". He proceeded to completely ignore a subsequent U.N. debate, which included testimony from Timorese refugees about the atrocities taking place.

The Canadian media's record is not much better. On Feb. 19, 1983 the *Toronto Globe and Mail* ran a full-page article congratulating the government of Indonesia for reducing poverty levels in their own country. Not a word is mentioned about East Timor.



Although the United States and Indonesia are, of course, directly responsible for the events in East Timor, Canada must share a large portion of the blame.

Since the invasion, the Canadian government has consistently helped the Americans maintain the cloak of silence which has existed since 1975.

that Canadian law forbids the export of military goods to countries currently engaged in war. In a July 30, 1985 letter, A.G. Vincent, director of the Southeast Asia Relations Division of the External Affairs Department explains this contradiction: "We do not consider that the situation in East Timor warrants a suspension of arms sales to Indonesia".

## Why has Canada become complicit in the destruction of a country which most Canadians have never heard of?

Almost every year since then, the United Nations has passed a resolution condemning Indonesia for the invasion and calling for the sovereignty of the people of East Timor. Each time the resolution comes up, Canada has either voted against or abstained on the resolution. In 1980, Canada also voted against a resolution which deplored the continuing suffering of the people of East Timor and called on the appropriate U.N. agencies to render all possible assistance, especially to children.

In 1978, Canadian ambassador to Indonesia Glen Shortcliffe was given a "conducted tour" of East Timor. According to the *Nuclear Free Press*, Shortcliffe told reporters that the Timorese people were in "deplorable condition. They are starving in many cases; they are desperately ill. They need help in terms of immediate relief—food, clothing, basic medical care." Later Shortcliffe wrote a report on his visit for the Canadian government but the External Affairs department refused to release it to the public, giving no reasons.

Deputy Director of External Affairs Gardiner Wilson, commenting on Canada's refusal to vote for the U.N. resolutions, explained,"We regard East Timor's absorption by Indonesia as an accomplished fact so why fight it?"

Why has Canada become complicit in the destruction of a country which most Canadians have never even heard of?

The answer is simple: Indonesia happens to be one of Canada's most important and valuable trading partners and a source of abundant cheap labour for Canadian multinationals.

Canada is a member of the Intergovernmental Group for Indonesia which has, since 1966, provided more than $2 billion a year to the Indonesian government. A loan from this group in 1975 was used to purchase Lockheed Hercules C-130 troop transports used in the invasion of East Timor.

More recently, Indonesia purchased military vehicles from Levy Auto Parts Company of Toronto and ammunitions from Valcartier Industries of Montreal, despite the fact that Canadian law forbids the export of military goods to countries currently engaged in war. In a July 30, 1985 letter, A.G. Vincent, director of the Southeast Asia Relations Division of the External Affairs Department explains this contradiction: "We do not consider that the situation in East Timor warrants a suspension of arms sales to Indonesia".

With over $1 billion invested there, Canada is Indonesia's largest foreign investor and Indonesia is Canada's largest non-Commonwealth recipient of foreign aid.

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Among the Canadian firms to take advantage of cheap labour in Indonesia are (the average wage is $1.25 a day) Bata Shoes, ALCAN Aluminum and INCO, none of whom are strangers to these kinds of practises as they all have prospering plants in South Africa where the Apartheid system provides an abundant supply of black labourers.

Since taking over as Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations two years ago, Stephen Lewis has spent much time decrying famine in Ethiopia to the General Assembly. Not once, however, has the former leader of the Ontario N.D.P. brought up the issue of East Timor.

Asked why he has kept silent, Lewis told *the Link* he is deeply concerned about the situation and that his staff has been looking into it.

I have been assured that, despite the earlier atrocities, the situation has improved dramatically. A lot of the figures are very outdated," he said.

But Lewis's assurances are contradicted by reports still coming out of the country which indicate the situation remains as bad as ever.

In a letter sent to the Indonesian government last year, East Timor's Bishop Belo described "an upheaval of gigantic and tragic proportions". Among the abuses Belo lists:

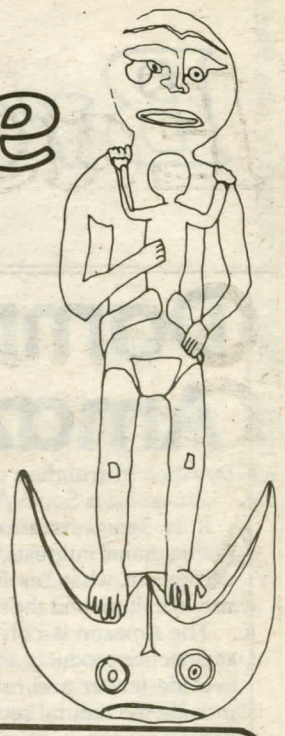
- The permanent threat of reprisals with summary execution by shooting.
- Waves of arrests of villagers, even the most simple and humble peasants.
- The concentration of the population in resettlement camps in inhuman conditions.

Although the future of the besieged country looks bleak, Chomsky urges mass education campaigns designed to alert the public to the atrocities as the only solution.

"It is rare, he says, "that an opportunity arises in which a relatively small amount of effort may save thousands of lives and it would be criminal to allow it to pass."

# Worldwide genocide

by lynn suderman



## Malaysia

Peninsular, or West, Malaysia, stretching from Singapore in the south to Thailand in the north, is home to about 70,000 aboriginal people. The 20-odd ethnic sub-groups have been left virtually untouched by modern technology.

However, the indigenous people of East Malaysia, on the island of Borneo, are facing two major threats to their traditional lands. In the state of Sarawak, logging companies are stripping the rain forests bare, while in another part of the island, a massive dam is being planned.

The timber companies are exploiting the government's loose traditional land definitions. Up to 20 per cent of Sarawak is Native Customary Rights Land but less than 2 per cent is actually registered with the government. As a result, logging is often started without warning the people who live there.

According to Sahabat Alam Malaysia, a local environment group: "when timber concessions are found to overlap (native lands), the companies draw up an agreement for the illiterate natives to sign, saying the choice was not theirs..."

Their land destroyed without any signs of reforestation and no compensation, the indigenous people are further exploited by the timber companies who hire them as workers. Ignorance of their rights and the law makes them easy victims, often helping in the destruction of land which legally belongs to them.

In another part of Sarawak, the Malaysian government is planning the construction of the Bakun dam, a project that will force 5,000 natives to leave their homeland. In 1982, the construction of the Batan Ai dam had already displaced more than 3,000 people from their traditional longhouses.

Critics of the Bukan dam point out several economic problems, including the lack of a local market for electrical power. Because of lucrative corporate projects, such as a proposed Reynolds Aluminum smelting plant, their appeals are ignored.

As with people displaced by the timber companies, the longhouse tribes have few options. Relocation and readjustment is even more difficult for them because promised government aid has yet to appear.

## Chittagong

The 13 nations of the Chittagong Hill Tracts were promised independance by the British at the end of colonial rule. Located on the bay of Bengal between Burma, India, and Bangladesh, the area was finally given up to Pakistan by the British in 1947.

Each of the nations is culturally unique. With a total population of 600,000, they all desired political, economic and cultural self-determination. Based on the British promise they had hoped to form an autonomous state.

The non-Moslem Chittagong tribes were consequently forced to join Moslem Pakistan. Until 1971, the Pakistani army constantly raided the Chittagong country, suppressing their cultures, languages, and religions. The repression continued with the Bengali army when Bangladesh separated from Pakistan, after 1971.

Today the army is accelerating its campaign against the 13 nations. Using Chittagong as a resettlement area for its population overflow, Bangladesh is forcing the assimilation of the indigenous people.

A resistance force movement has emerged to fight the occupying forces. The guerilla army is called Shanti Bahini, meaning peace force, and numbers approximately 15,000.

To demoralise the Shanti Bahini, the Bengali army is killing, raping and torturing civilians, burning their villages and crops, according to *Cultural Survival Quarterly*, a publication of the anthropology department of Harvard university.

## West Papua

A 25-year old war is being waged in western New Guinea. The area is called Irian Jaya by the Indonesian occupiers, and West Papua by the indigenous people.

Papua New Guinea is on the eastern part of the island and is an autonomous nation. West Papua, sharing the same cultural heritage as its independent neighbor, is under the control Indonesia.

Formed along the boundaries of the Dutch East Indies, Indonesia is dominated by a Javanese majority. "Java is waging a war against the Papuan people in order to take over Papuan land and resources," according to Berkeley professor Bernard Nietschmann. "(The) state motto is 'Unity in Diversity' but should be 'Submit to Java'."

Java is funded by a number of international groups, such as the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program in efforts it claims are solving overpopulation problems. The redistribution of people is actually a disguise for breaking down resistance and infiltrating non-Javanese areas with loyal supporters.

The United Nations entrusted West Papua to Indonesia in 1962 until an election could be held to determine the country's future. In 1969 "The Act Of Free Choice" referendum (nicknamed the "Act Of No Choice" by the Papuans) resulted in West Papua's formal annexation.

Out of 800,000 people, only 1,025 delegates were allowed to vote. "It was a travesty of democracy," Julia Morrigan wrote for the Indonesia East Timor Program (IETP), a church-funded human-rights group, mentioning that many delegates had been intimidated. "I will shoot dead anyone who is against us—and all his followers," one Indonesian army major was reported saying to village leaders.

Java attributes continued Papuan resistance to their simplistic or backward existing culture, and has made it illegal to practice their religion, or celebrate any part of their heritage. According to an IETP publication, some Indonesian officials have "made no attempt to disguise the true nature of (their) government's motives," describing how their policies would "develop the backward people of Papua."

According to *Cultural Survival*, some 200,000 people have been killed so far, and about 15,000 refugees have escaped to Papua New Guinea.

West Papuans are fighting for autonomy, or for the free choice to join with New Guinea, an alliance of all Papuan peoples.

## Andaman Islands

Four distinct tribes inhabit the Andaman islands in the bay of Bengal. Of the Andamanese, under 20 still survive. Onge tribespeople number about 100 and the Jarawa nation 300. The fourth group, the Sentinelese, refuse contact with outsiders. Their numbers are estimated at between 50 and 150.

Today, the islands are considered a union territory of India, but British colonisation in the 19th century almost completely wiped out the Andaman tribes.

In 1858, almost 5,000 Andamanese lived on the South Andaman island when the British government conquer the island to create a penal colony. A later attempt at "friendly" relations resulted in a measles and syphilis epidemic. By the 1880s less than half the Andamanese survived.

One hundred years later, the tribe is on the verge of extinction. The 19 survivors have been relocated on a small island, but their complete loss of faith in their way of life leaves little hope for a future.

Unlike the Andamanese, the Jarawa responded to the British settlement by moving away from the area. Slowly they became more hostile to the British invaders who retaliated by sending out search parties to destroy them.

Today a reserve on the eastern coast of South Andaman island is their home, but the rich hunting and fishing lands as well as overpopulation on other parts of the island threaten their safety.

On Little Andaman island, about 50 miles southwest of the main island groups, are a small surviving group of the Onge tribe. Their land has been logged, roads and factories built, and, despite being a seafaring tribe, they have been resettled in tin sheds in areas already deforested. In August 1984, the birth of a girl raised the total Onge population to 103. As it stands, destruction of the tropical rainforest and the island's ecosystem can leave no hope for Onge survival.

The Sentinelese are the only one of the Andaman tribes who are still intact. They refuse to have any contact with outsiders. So far their culture hasn't been infiltrated or their island destroyed. But based on the other tribes' experience, it may not be long.

## Kurdistan

Some 20 million people living in the Middle East officially do not exist. They cannot speak, read or write in their language, wear their national costume, name their children according to traditions.

The Kurdish people have been living in modern day Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Syria and the U.S.S.R. for about 5,000 years. Until the 16th century, Kurdistan was a separate nation made up of a number of feudal districts.

The Kasr-Shirn agreement between Persia and the Ottoman empire marked the beginning of Kurdistan's assimilation and defeat. After World War I, the superpowers created the modern states of Turkey, Iraq and Syria from the ruins of the Ottoman Empire, ignoring Kurdistan.

The Turkish attitude towards the Kurds is the most severe. Fully one quarter of Turkey's population, about 10 million people, are Kurdish, but state policy denies their existance. Since the 1980 military coup, repression has been escalating. Villages have been burned and raided, people taken in for questioning have been tortured.

Fear of an uprising, or any attempt at self-determination has caused the Turkish government to dissention as "propaganda offensive to national feelings." The person found guilty of such a crime, Kurdish or not, is subject to a prison sentence or execution.

In Iraq and Iran where 3.8 and 5 million Kurds live, the situation is not as desperate. They are recognised as part of different minority groups, though not through their own heritage. However, both countries are working towards a singular identity within their borders and are taking drastic steps to assimilate the Kurds.

Arabs are paid to marry Kurdish women in Iraq to destroy cultural ties. Entire areas have been resettled with Arabians, the Kurdish people resettled in arid deserts or simply deported.

The situation is very similar in Iran: populations dispersed, peasant uprisings quashed by the military. The war between Iran and Iraq has swelled the number of Kurdish refugees who have no country to turn to for aid.

# Brazil/Peru

## Damming the Amazon

**by Alice Murnighan and Iain Cook**

Amazonia is South America's last frontier.

It is being conquered by national and multinational interests at a heightened pace, wiping out what lies in the way—both the native culture and the natives themselves.

The Amazon is rich with gold, diamonds, radioactive products and minerals. Its forests provide timber and rubber. Its many rivers provide the natural setting for hydro-electric dams, supplying cheap electricity for the cities.

"For us indigenous populations, land is a resource of key importance. It is both the foundation and the guarantee of our survival," says *Akwesasne Notes*, a Native rights journal. "It allows us to maintain, as a group of people, our cultural values and the practice of our traditional forms of economic production and social organisation."

The Amazon region is bordered by Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Colombia. National governments and the corporate plans in the region have ignored both the Indians' right to the land, and the ecological destruction of their activities.

Of the 230 tribes known in the Amazon at the turn of the century, one-third have been erased from this planet.

According to *La Republica*, a Peruvian newspaper, Indians have been machine-gunned and been bombed from helicopters and light airplanes. In other areas, Indians were inoculated with small pox virus, given gifts of sugar mixed with strychnine and salt mixed with arsenic while Indian women in mining districts have been sterilised.

Between 1982 and 1985, 7,000 natives were killed by government forces in Peru and more than 3,000 missing and presumed dead, reports the Reuters news agency.

This leaves a smattering of contacted tribes who have been culturally devastated and face severe conditions of disease, depopulation, malnutrition and poverty.

Brazil's indigenous people, numbering between three and five million in 1500, now number 150,000 persons, less than 0.2 per cent of Brazil's population.

While interest in the Amazon has periodically existed since its discovery, it was during the mid-1960s that the locus of frontier expansion investment shifted to Amazonia.

"The Amazon has historically been considered as an immense territory, wealthy in resources, yet to be conquered," said *Akwasasne Notes*. "This ideology is the foundation of the current colonisation schemes which governments now offer as a panacea for economic problems."

**Indians have been machine gunned and bombed from helicopters and light airplanes**

National and multinational firms, responding to government incentives have further encroached on Indian population. The discovery of minerals in the Amazon has led to an increase in foreign interests.

While under the Brazilian constitution the Indians are the "original and natural masters of the lands they occupy," the richer the land proves to be, the greater the threat hanging over their lives. Nature's very generosity makes them targets of plunder and crime.

The Canadian company Brascan is the largest of the multinationals in the Amazon, with interests in over one million hectares.

Other foreign interests are also implicated. The World Bank funds the relocation of over 8,000 indigenous people of more than 25 tribes to a tune of $443 million invested in the Polonoroeste Program. The program covers an area in western Brazil the size of California. It includes the paving of the Porto Velho Road, construction of feeder roads, development of agriculture, and claims to protect the environment and indigenous groups.

In reality the Polonoroeste Program has contributed to uncontrolled migration, accelerated deforestation, the conversion of land to unsustainable cattle ranching, land speculation and increased encroachment on Indian areas.

The Indian Statute of 1973 and the 1967 constitution provide for the protection of Indian rights to their land, their national resources, their community life and to their own culture and traditions.

However, the government can remove Indians from their lands whenever national interests are at stake. According to the Indian Statute, Indian groups can be removed to another area as an exceptional measure by decree of the President of the Republic.

This loophole in the law provides for the removal of Indians in case of hydro-electric dam construction or mining, when it is in Brazil's national interest (as defined by her leaders).

Nor do the Indians have the exclusive use of these areas as guaranteed to them by the constitution.

The Indian statute made a distinction between surface mining, which would remain the exclusive right of the Indians, and sub-soil mining, which could be carried out by non-Indians.

On four different occasions between July 1984 and December 1985, native peoples of five different Amazonian tribes have organised armed expeditions to protect their lands, which white squatters invaded.

**Nature's very generosity makes them targets of plunder and crime.**

The Grande Carajas Program in the eastern part of the Amazon, threatens the survival of 5,000 Parakana Indians. This project centres on the Serra do Carajas, a vast deposit of high grade iron ore. It includes 900 kilometres of rail, a series of major dams, the extension of roads and highways, major bauxite mines and aluminum smelters. Once again the Indians are paying for corporate development.

The productivity of Indian hunting and fishing declines as the access to their own land is reduced. Essential supplies from the diminishing forest is declining. Normal cycles of Indian life such as ceremonial activities are interrupted due to handouts of inappropriate foods, liquor, and manufactured goods. The odd jobs created provide only temporary employment and serve to take Indians away from their natural life and into westernised society.

As riches are discovered, the Indian people are forced to move—threatened with lethal diseases or having to give up their way of life. Unless something is done soon, Amazonia will be turned from the lush tropical forest supporting indigenous culture into a new mining and agricultural satelite of both the South and North American metropoles.

**continued from page 13**

the St. Lawrence, and represents them internationally. (The six nations are the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Senaca, and Tuscarora.)

Members represent clans, not nations. The three clans in Kahnawake (Bear, Wolf, and Turtle) are like extended families, with clan brothers and sisters in the other six nations.

Clan decisions are made by consensus. "With consensus," says Kanatakwa, "everyone is involved to arrive at a common mind. We aren't in favor of adversarial systems of government. Take a look at your parliament-the minority party is called the Opposition."

Approximately 30 per cent of the Kanien'kehaka support the Band Council, 30 per cent prefer the Haudenosaunee, and 40 per cent are undecided. "Are we Mohawks, are we this or that?" says Kanatakwa.

He tells the story of a conference he attended on Indians and the law. "Natives were gathered from all across Canada, and an elder from Saskatchewan was asked to open the conference with a blessing."

"I was ready to hear some really great words. When the man spoke, he said 'Our Father, who art in heaven....' "

The best way to find out what is going on in Kahnawake is to tune in to their radio station at 103.5 FM if you can get it, or drop by the cultural centre. There have been several newspapers over the years, but the latest one, *Kariwano'roks*, seems too have folded.

Project Archipelago, the Quebec government's plan to redirect the St. Lawrence River, is bound to top of the news in Kahnawake for a few years to come. The Haudenosaunee and the Band Council are united in their opposition to new violations of their territory.

By the way, Kanatakwa thinks punks with Mohawks look funny.

**continued from page 11**

That current policies of the Australian government have changed measurably should be critically looked at. With the 1967 constitutional amendment granting the federal government legislative power over policies towards the Aborigines, Coombs argues that it "was the first time in Australian federal history that an Australia-wide approach to relations with the Aboriginal people had become possible," writes Coombs.

This fact has not seemed to improve the Aboriginal position at all.

The Australian Labour Party (ALP), elected in 1972, with an apparent commitment to Aboriginal land rights, effectively reversed its stand after an effective lobbying campaign by the mining exploiters of Aboriginal lands. Today, the Aborigines stand as a people devoid of the basic human right of self-determination, with no control over land traditionally theirs, no say in exploration or mining on the lands where they currently live and always the fear of at any time being removed from their homes as the white government sees fit.

# Nicaragua

## Struggle on three fronts

**by Ron Charles**

What political analysts and political activists fail to realise is that Nicaragua is a country divided. Not only is there a swash of jungle-like rain forest dividing the east coast from the west, but there is a social division between the descendants of Spanish settlers and the peoples indigenous to the land.

Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, which actually faces the Caribbean Sea, is home to 80,000 Miskito; 5,000 Sumo and 1,500 Rama indians whose ancestors in the region go back at least 9,000 years.

In fighting to maintain its sovereignty against American aggression, The Sandinista government has severely infringed on the sovereignty of the three nations of the Atlantic Coast.

It is a three way battle in the three nations' fight for sovereignty. On one front, native people face the Sandinistas who are trying to protect the region from counter-revolutionary or Contra takeover. And on the other front, they face the American backed Contra groups who see the Atlantic region as the most viable area of the country to bring under control.

The three Nations, who have united into an organization called MISURASATA, have faced massive resettlement by the Sandinista government.

In an article published by *Akwesasne Notes*, a magazine produced by the Mohawk Nation at Akwesasne, associate editor Karoniaktatie writes about the blind faith Sandinista supporters have in the Nicaraguan government." Whether this continues as the manifest destiny of colonial power, or the imperatives of progressive political states, it is Indians and indigenous peoples who are never considered to be part of anything on the national scale, who are obstacles to progress, who are reminders of the past when violence was accepted against native populations and who should actually all be assimilated...Apologists for the Sandinistas are naturally upset to think they are being lied to by their heros."

An *Akwesasne* article published this summer notes that 20,000 Indians have been "relocated" and another 20,000 have fled their ancient villages to Honduras. The three nations, whose ancestral lands stretch into Honduras, don't recognise the international boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua which runs along the Rio Coco.

The article, by Hank Adams, director of the Survival of American Indians Association, also claims the Sandinista government has made the Atlantic coast populations totally dependent on government food sources.

"The problem has not been scarcity of food sources, either in the wild, on the lands, or in government store, staples and supplies. Rather access and delivery has each been denied in a design both of starving villagers into absolute submission and of preventing foods from being transferred to the armed Indian resistance," Adams writes.

He says the populations who remain in their ancestral villages are not allowed to hunt, fish or raise crops and livestock for market or subsistence.

MISURASATA and another Indian organisation called MISURA united military units to form the "Frente Interno" in the fall of 1984, formalising their armed resistance to the Nicaraguan military. Adams calls the situation between the Sandinistas and the three Indian nations "ethnocide" and "an undeclared war."

The Sandinistas have also been accused of racism in their attitude towards the people of the Atlantic coast.

*Akwesasne Notes* associate editor Karoniaktatie also writes in the summer '86 edition that the traditional answers to questions that plaque the Americas politically, socially and economically is racism. "Racism towards the original inhabitants of the Americas is the lowest common denominator," he writes of the situation in Nicaragua.

After the Sandinista victory over Somoza in 1979, the new government embraced MISURASATA into the revolution by working with the organisation as the official representatives of the three nations.

The Indian leaders voiced opposition to proposed resettlement plans and a declared policy making Spanish the first language of all Nicaraguans. Most of the indian peoples only speak the Miskito, Sumo or Rama languages. Those in Atlantic coast settlements have either Spanish or English as a second language, while many speak all three.

The Reagan administration has continually used the situation of the three nations to help legitimise aid to the Contras. The Contras, in their fight to overthrow the Nicaraguan government, make no offers of sovereignty to the three nations.

MISURASATA doesn't recognise the Contras as a viable alternative to the Sandinistas because the Contra groups won't recognise Indian land rights and are offering to replace Sandinista expansionism with that of the U.S. according to the article by Karoniaktatie.

Ever since the Americas were walked upon by Europeans, the sovereignty of the three nations on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast has been an issue the nations have not been consulted on.

But in a 1905 treaty, in which Britain relinquished all claims to the Atlantic coast (its protectorate since 1640), the rights of Indian peoples to live as a sovereign nation are decreed.

Later on in the century the Somoza dynasty opened up the Indian lands to American mining and lumber interests without their consent.

In 1969 the FSLN (forerunners to the Sandinista government, in the pre-revolution days) published a document called the "Reincorporation of the Atlantic Coast" with no input from the Indians of the coast.

After assigning Sandinista Minister of the Interior, Tomas Borge, to handle the Indian situation, the Government gave concessions of limited political and economic autonomy beginning October 1985.

## Editorial

How many people have heard of Wollaston Lake?

The vice president of Gulf Canada who refused to drink the water a few miles downstream has. The people living nearby who have no other water sources have. A delegation of 30 Swedish activists have.

Wollaston Lake, in northern Saskatchewan, is the site of the largest open-pit uranium mine in the world. Open-pit mines are the cheapest to maintain and the most destructive to the environment around them. The surrounding area is a radioactive wasteland.

That is why John Keily, the vice president of Gulf, won't drink the water that has sterilised half of the Dene women on the Wollaston Lake Indian Reservation. That is why he suggested to a government commission in 1981 that no one use the water at all. That is why Swedish peace activists consider it an important issue.

The Canadian government has a worldwide reputation for its Indian reservation system and treatment of native peoples. In the 1950s the South African government sent a delegation to Canada to study the reserves and how different policies "dealt" with land distribution. Soon afterwards they created the infamous apartheid "homelands" based on what they had learned here.

The !Kung people in Africa (arbitrarily refered to as the "Bushmen" by the imperialist British colonisers) are one example of the South African treatment of native tribes. In 1941 Colonel Denys Reitz, the Minister for Native Affairs, said in reference to the !Kung: "It would be a biological crime if we allowed such a peculiar race to die out, because it is a race which looks more like a baboon than a baboon itself does...we look upon them as part of the fauna of the country."

Colonel Reitz's declaration still stands today as the informal policy of "preserving wildlife" on zoo-like reservations.

Or how about Yugoslavia, where the two major minority populations, the Serbs and the Montenegrins, who have culturally identified with the area for hundreds of years, are being killed or driven away by the Albanian majority?

Call it what you like: ethnocide, genocide, forced relocation, victims of war or extermination. It is happening within every political boundary and affects millions of people around the world.

And typically you will find the land-hungry, empire builders behind the whole mess, whether it be one of the superpowers or a multinational corporation. Or both.

Boycotting Bata shoes, who prey on indigenous people's poverty in Indonesia among other countries, or Dole Pineapples from Hawaii, or Jaffa oranges from Israel, is a starting point.

The North American consumer society is inviting us to indiscriminately join in the slaughter.

*—lynn suderman*

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Please join us **Wednesday, October 22** at

| **11:00 am** | **5:00 pm** |
|---|---|
| Loyola Campus | Downtown Campus |
| 7141 Sherbrooke W. | 1455 de Maisonneuve W. |
| VL-101, Vanier Library | H-110, Hall Building |

For further information, please call the Program Administrator, Graduate Diploma in Accountancy, at 848-2763.


**Agenda and Propositions for a**

**Concordia University Students' Association**

**Special General Meeting**

**Wednesday, October 22, 1986**

| **10:00 am** | **2:00 pm** |
|---|---|
| **Campus Centre** | **H-110, Hall Bldg.** |
| **Loyola** | **Downtown** |

1. Opening remarks
2. Presentations of guest speakers
3. University tuition fees (see proposition A)
4. University funding (see proposition B)
5. Student aid (see proposition C)
6. CEGEP Tuition (see proposition D)
7. Plan of action (see proposition E)
8. Adjournment

**Propositions for debate:**

A—**Be it resolved** that Concordia students call upon the Quebec government to maintain its policy of a freeze on tuition fees.

B—**Be it resolved** that Concordia students call upon the Quebec government to raise the per student funding level of Quebec universities to at least the same level as that of Ontario universities.

C—**Be it resolved** that Concordia students call upon that the Quebec government to negotiate a reform of the Quebec financial aid system with student representatives; and
**Be it further resolved** that these negotiations be based on the reform proposals endorsed by the 'Extraordianary meeting of the student movement' held in Ste-Therese October 4-5, 1986.

D—**Be it resolved** that Concordia Students support the demand of CEGEP students to maintain a tuition-free CEGEP system.

E—**Be it resolved** that, failing government acceptance of the preceeding propositions, Concordia students boycott their classes on Tuesday, November 4 as a means of protesting government indifference to student concerns regarding the quality and accessibility of higher education in Quebec.

**Note:** All Concordia undergraduate, special and independent students are members of CUSA and, as such, have the right to vote in a special general meeting (valid I.D. or proof of registration will be required). No student, however, will be given the right to cast a ballot at both Sir George and Loyola. Amendments to the above propositions may be made as long as they pertain to the same subject as the original propositions.

# Art, Culture and Fun

## Festival du Nouveau Cinéma: l'annéee des grosses maisons

**par Elie Castiel**

Environ 90 longs, moyens et courts métrages, ainsi que quelques 75 vidéos seront présentés lors du 15ème Festival international du Nouveau Cinéma et de la Vidéo de Montréal qui se tiendra dès ce soir jusqu'au 26 octobre. Quatre salles ont été prévues pour le déroulement de cette mani-festation: le Milieu, le Laurier et la Cinémathèque pour les films; le Lola's Paradise et le Parallèle pour les vidéos. A noter que certains films seront également présentés au Parallèle.

Comme film d'ouverture, *She's gotta have it* de l'américain Spike Lee. Certains se souviendront de son curieux *Joe's Bed-Stuy Barber Shop: we cut heads* présenté au Festival de 1983. Là, il exposait déjà certaines trouvailles dans la narration et le procédé filmique, manifestes dans cette dernière réalisation. D'un simple récit—une jeune fille, Nora Darling, se partage trois hommes, mais ne peut se résoudre à qui choisir—Spike Lee accumule une série de sketches humoristiques révélant le naturel délirant des comédiens. Le réalisateur se donne même un rôle. Volontairement, il utilise des clichés et s'en tire avec brio grâce à un traitement à la fois subversif et délicieusement décontracté.

Poursuivant avec les longs métrages, *Caravaggioc* de Derek Jarman (*Sebastiane*) est une vision personnelle sur le peintre italien de la Renaissance, regard manipulé par un cinéaste imbu d'originalité.

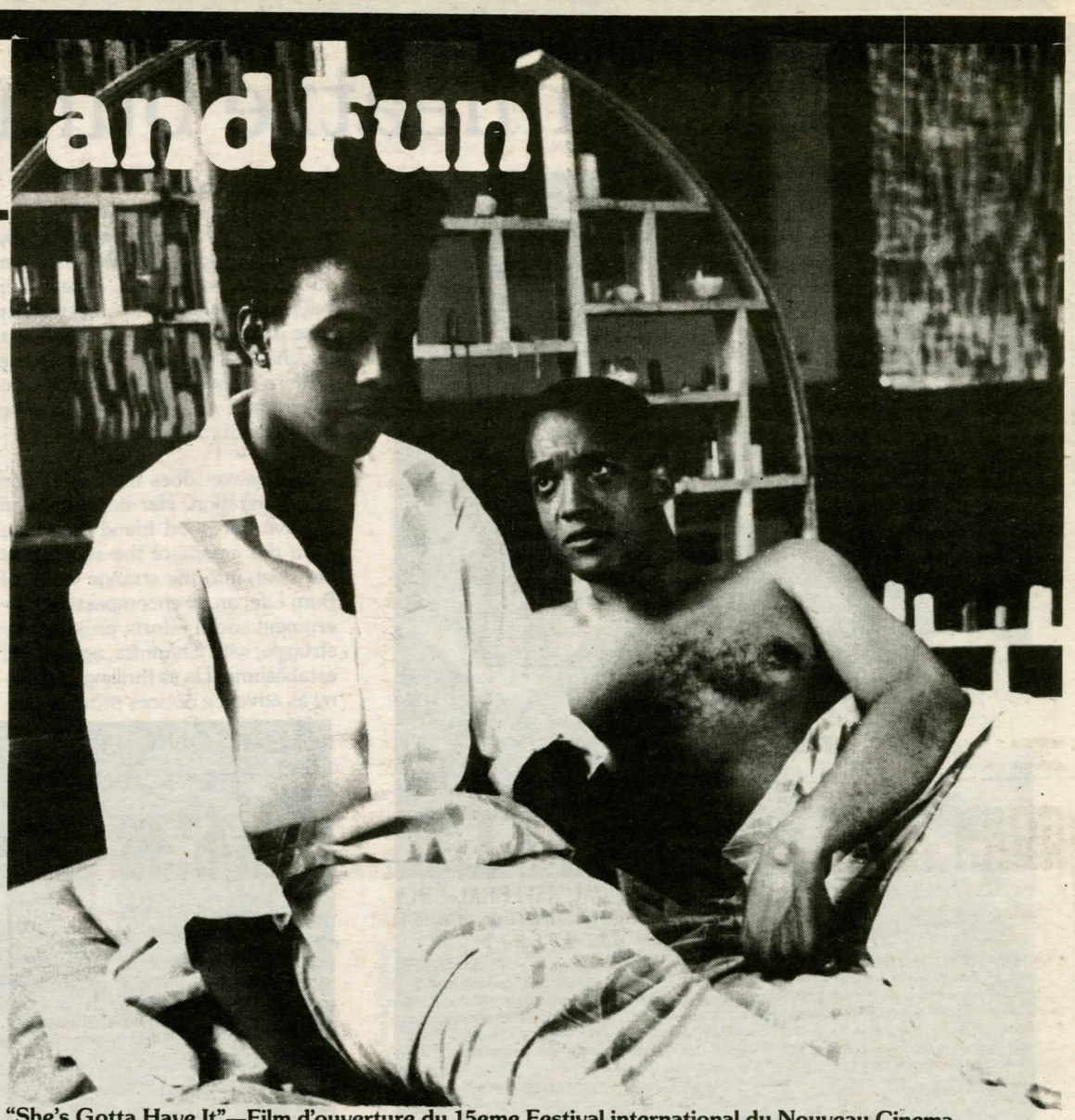
Lothar Lambert (*Berlin-Harlem, Tiergarten, Fucking City, Drama in Blond, ...*) nous revient avec *Desert of Love* que j'ai trouvé intéressant au dernier Festival des Festivals de Toronto. Pour apprécier l'oeuvre de Lambert, il est indispensable de ne pas chercher les correspondences propres au cinéma traditionnel. Le cinéaste brise les règles du montage et se permet des ellipses à tout bout de champ. Mais ses coups sont toujours bien marqués.

On s'attendait à mieux de *Down by Law* de Jim Jarmusch après le succès mérité de *Stranger than Paradise*. Ce n'est pas non plus une déception, mais on sent que par le traitement, le réalisateur se rapproche de plus en plus du type hollywoodien. Ici, Jarmusch cherche trop à séduire, et c'est peut-être là sa faiblesse. A voir tout de même.

Même si on n'est pas un amateur de musique jazz, on aimera davantage *Round Midnight* (Autour de Minuit) de Bertrand Tavernier. Cet hommage à Bud Powell et Lester Young est interprété par un unique personnage, un vrai musicien, l'étonnant Dexter Gordon.

*Zina* du britannique Ken McMullen, film dont les déboires avaient fait couler beaucoup d'encre et apporté la brouille à cause des récentes projections au dernier Festival des Films du Monde, sera présenté de nouveau, cette fois-ci en présence du réalisateur.

D'autres films qui attirent l'attention—*L'Aiguilleur* de Jos Stelling (*L'Illusioniste*), *Désordre*, premier long métrage d'Olivier Assayas (des "Cahiers du Cinéma") et *Le Film du Roi* de Carlos Sorin.



**"She's Gotta Have It"—Film d'ouverture du 15eme Festival international du Nouveau Cinema**

J'ajouterais bien *God's Country* de Louis Malle, un documentaire du genre *28 Up*, *Tête de Turc*, de Gunther Wallraf et Ganz Unten, et pourquoi pas *Maine Océan* de Jacques Rozier, *La Puritaine* de Jacques Doillon, sans oublier *La Légende de la Forteresse de Souram* de Serguei Paradjanov et Dodo Abachidszé et *Seven Women, Seven Sins*, une vision féministe des sept péchés capitaux signée par sept réalisatrices, dont Ulrike Ottinger (*Freak Orlando*), Chantal Akerman (*Golden Eighties*) et Bette Gordon (*Variety*). Côté québécois, *La Couleur encerclée* de Jean et Serge Gagné et *Les Terribles vivantes* de Dorothy Todd Hénault.

N'oublions pas de mentionner deux hommages: le premier à Jack Kérouac, l'autre à Orson Welles. Un volet spécial sera consacré au Nouveau Cinéma Japonais.

Cette année, pour la première fois, l'AQCC (Association québécoise des critiques de cinéma) remettra deux prix offerts par la compagnie Alcan—une bourse de 4,000$ pour le meilleur long métrage, et un chèque de 1,000$ pour celui court.

Le catalogue des films (5$) et la grille-horaire (gratuite, et "révolutionnaire" comme le soutient Claude Chamberlan, un des directeurs du Festival) sont disponibles à tous les endroits où se déroule cette manifestation.

## TV parody a might light

**By Michael Fairney**

Remember the brilliance of "Saturday Night Live?" The wit of "SCTV"? If you do, you'll love "Monday Night Live," the Foolhouse Theatre Co-op's political comedy cabaret. Well, you'll like it anyway.

The show's 25 skits are framed around the concept of the broadcasting of a pirate TV station, STTV (sounds familiar?). In spite of this blatant steal, at least half of the skits are intelligent and funny.

Highlights included a promo for a nature show hosted by Lorne Greene called "New Cruel Wilderness." The show features documentary footage of squirrels being beaten up by bears, among other things. Songs such as "Summer in Chernobyl" and "One Vodka, One Vodka, and One Vodka," both by Steven Lecky, were clever and amusing.

The show faltered most when it strayed from the TV format. The use of a host for the show showed an inability to stick to the concept chosen. The company often seemed to forget that their skits were supposed to be televised.

"The Monday Night Live" cast is strong but not spectacular. The material , both spoken and musical, is presented with verve, but could use a little pinache.

## Things that are going on that we want to tell you of

**by Art, Culture & Fun staff**

As the clouds gather and the wind gets colder, it's nice to know that there are places you can go to get warm, and be entertained.

Frinstance,...*Artifact* is having a party this Saturday at 8:30 p.m., featuring *The Nils*, *The Headcutters*, *Disappointed a Few People* and others. Also, the Nicaraguan ambassador to Canada will speak because this is a party to raise money and collect art materials to send to needy artists and children in Nicaragua, or something like that.

*Artifact* or "Artists for Action" is participating with "Tools for Peace's" drive to collect clothing, food, medical supplies and other necessities be shipped to Nicaragua. Admission price is one can of water-based paint or $3 for employed running dog lackeys of the imperialist partriarchal capitalist blood squeezing regime, and $2 for unemployed deprived innocent victims of the white man's greedy drive for power. It will take place at the Cooper Building, Oboro Gallery, 3981 St. Laurent. Beer: $1.50.

Um, yeah, what else.....there's gonna be an exposition/exhibition to 6:30 p.m. The artist featured will be Ahmed El-Shami who is in his last year of Fine Arts at Concordia. The run for this exhibit will be till November 8. Oh yeah, the address. 5316 Parc Avenue, and the number is 340-3580.....

at the Hellenic Art Center.There's gonna be two of them as a matter of fact. The first is Sunday, October 19, from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. and it will be on till October 25. The artist featured will be Georgette Picron. The next day, on the 26th, there will be another vernissage from 2 p.m.

At the same time, the RCMP will be presenting its famous musical ride in Reggie's Pub. Requirements are serious imbibement of alcoholic beverages and a handful of oats, ...In the new-hip-bar-to-be-scene-in category, this week it's the Roxy, formerly Le Bar Bar. It's located on 3826 St. Denis. The place has been increasing its clientele steadily, ands is often crowded on weekends now. The music is 60s/ska/mod/beat/punk. Says co-owner Denis: "I think it's a great bar because there are no poseurs in Miami Vice jackets. Everybody can enjoy themselves by just being themselves." Sounds like check out time.

# Theatre Shmeatre bumming around

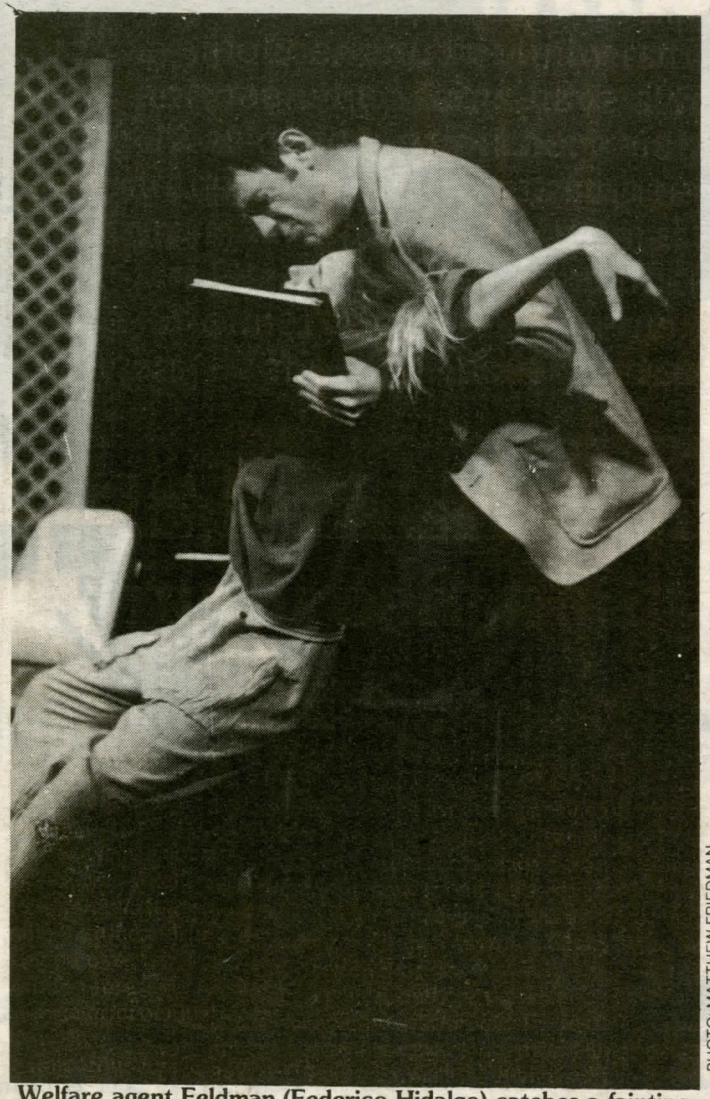


PHOTO: MATTHEW FRIEDMAN

Welfare agent Feldman (Federico Hidalgo) catches a fainting Beezer (Elyse Gasco)

**by Lisa Pasold**

Meet Beezer, the unlikely heroine of "Bum Life." She's young, wildly imaginative, and on welfare. In order to remain sane (and collect her payments), she spends most of her time behaving like a lunatic. Her psychiatrist says she is stupid. The welfare inspector calls her a cockroach, and gives her a convincing portrayal of roach life.

But Beezer does manage to win our admiration. Her determination to save her good friend Charlotte from the grasps of the state leads her deep into the strange world of Bum Life, an all-encompassing government social reform project. Her struggle, with Charlotte, against the establishment is as thrilling and funny as advance notices promised.

This play also works well musically. From the thought-provoking "Adolescent Convalescent Home" to the finale, all the songs complement the action and are well-performed. All music and lyrics were written by the company, as is the play itself.

The actors are very relaxed—evidently enjoying themselves as much as the audience. Director Albert Nerenberg admits that the play is not a rigidly-structured piece. Some of the scenes have a definite feel of improvisation to them, which is only reasonable considering Theatre Shmeatre's improv past.

Only one aspect of the play does not fit. Interspersed with Beezer's saga are scenes of a group of parents lamenting the youth of Canada. Later they go off on their own tangent involving some fantasy god. The scenes come off feeling like a poorly-assembled Council of Elders who tend to detract from the basic storyline. While occasionally humourous, they break continuity. Aside from that, the show hangs together well and its haunting political message is clear.

"Bum Life" will be playing October 16, 17, and 18 at Theatre La Bohème (3781 St. Laurent) at 8 p.m. The run will likely be extended. If you enjoy this, you can also participate in Theatre Shmeatre's End of the World Theatre Sports, an improv production which plays every Wednesday at 9 p.m. Go see at least one of their shows. The laughter is guaranteed.

PHOTO: MATTHEW FRIEDMAN

Bum Lifers (Shawn Goldwater, Roxanne Bolden, Marlene Blanshay, Rebecca Posner, Laren Shaffer, Barbara Freedman, James Douglas) line up for the ultimate experience, complete with bourgeois accoutrements of their Bum Life

# Peggy Sue can't go home

**by Michael Seidenfuss**

Can another film about going back in time be entertaining? You bet, just check out Francis Coppola's new film *Peggy Sue Got Married*.

As in *Back To The Future*, the protagonist travels back to the Eisenhower era. The main difference is that while Spielberg's film was just typical escapism, *Peggy Sue* concerns itself with the more serious issues of marital entrapment, unresolved resentment and dashed dreams.

The film is thus a great fantasy for people who are unhappy with their current situation in life: the heroine has a chance to relive her later teenage years and use her lifetime's experience to change the course of her future.

As the film opens, the 25-year marriage of Peggy Sue (Kathleen Turner) and former high school sweetheart Charlie (Nicholas Cage) is now on the rocks. Peggy goes to a high school reunion, sees her estranged husband and promptly faints. When she wakes, she's back in 1960. She still has the mentality of a woman in her 40s, yet everyone perceives her as being 18 (resulting in some of the better comic moments).

Although she's back in high school and has a chance to do everything differently, the film's point seems to be that we would probably end up doing the same things anyway even if given the opportunity to relive the past. Peggy does have a sexual tryst with an intense Beatnik named Michael (Kevin J. O'Conner), something she's always wanted to do, but she realises that they're both too different and gravitates back to Charlie. Even though she tries to prevent a marriage that will end in bitterness, Charlie gives up his singing career and is prepared to settle down with her. The course of their destiny can't be changed.

Nevertheless, Peggy now finds it a bit difficult to relate to Charlie and the "gang." The film suggests that once you've become experienced you can never again successfully return to innocent beliefs and ideas (William Blake would have loved it). There is also an underlying poignancy because the innocence of that whole era in general, the age of Fabian and Dion, where someone's worth was measured by the size of the tail fins on the Thunderbird, is lost forever. Buddy Holly's mythical Teen Dreamgirl has been transformed into a frustrated housewife.

If this makes the film sound like a pathetic wallowing in nostalgia, don't worry, it never allows itself to bog down and drown you in a lymph of slush. The plot zips along quickly and the humour is perfectly executed and well-timed. As for the acting...well, Turner's very good but Cage and O'Conner sometimes overplay their roles to the point of parody (which may or may not be the intention). Although *Peggy Sue Got Married* tends to stretch credibility and logic, it is very original and you can lose yourself in the engrossing story.

# Tomb requires patience

**by Suzanne Gerrior**

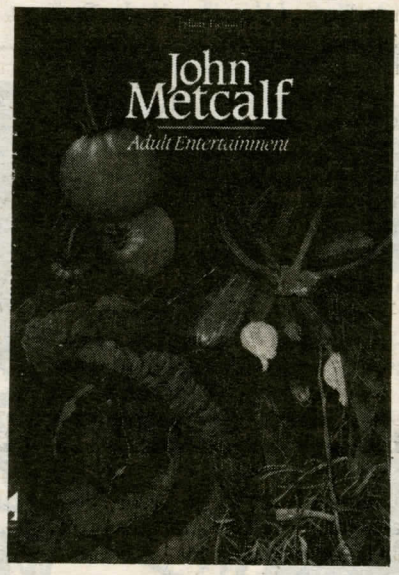
On the back cover of John Metcalf's latest book *Adult Entertainment*, Robin Mathews quotes, "I confess I've never heard of him." I too confess that before reading Adult Entertainment I had never heard of Canadian writer John Metcalf and after reading it I know why.

Don't get me wrong, it's not all bad. Out of the collection of two novella's and three short stories, I did like "Polly Ongle," (the title is derived from the French word for nail polish remover).

"Polly Ongle" covers a distasterous but typical day in the life of Paul Denton, a middle-aged man who is cursed with a next to non-existant sex life, a purple-haired, granola-eating teenage son, and a failed attempt to seduce Polly Ongle the woman who works in his gallery.

When he finds that he, Polly Ongle, and his son are all in the same nightclub he leaves, taking his extremely drunk son to give him a heartfelt talk about life, only to find that he is too inebriated to have appreciated Denton's pearls of wisdom.

"Polly Ongle" is an entertaining story with humour and satire.




"Travelling Northward," the second novella in the collection, doesn't fare as well as "Polly Ongle". The story focuses on Robert Forde, an uncelebrated writer even though he has written 12 novels and he occupies four columns in the Oxford Companion to Canadian Literature. Instead of finishing his latest novel and meeting a deadline, he travels to a small virtually unknown town in Northern Ontario to give a lecture to 11 or so people, most of whom have never heard of Robert Forde.

Forde comes to realise after the trip that, "what it means to be a writer in Canada, it means 2,000 readers after 20 years."

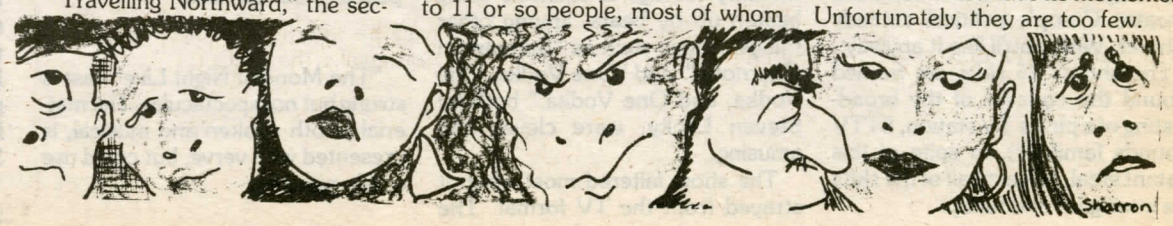
The character of Robert Forde is self-indulgent, pretentious and quite frankly a bore.

This pretty much describes the remainder of the book.

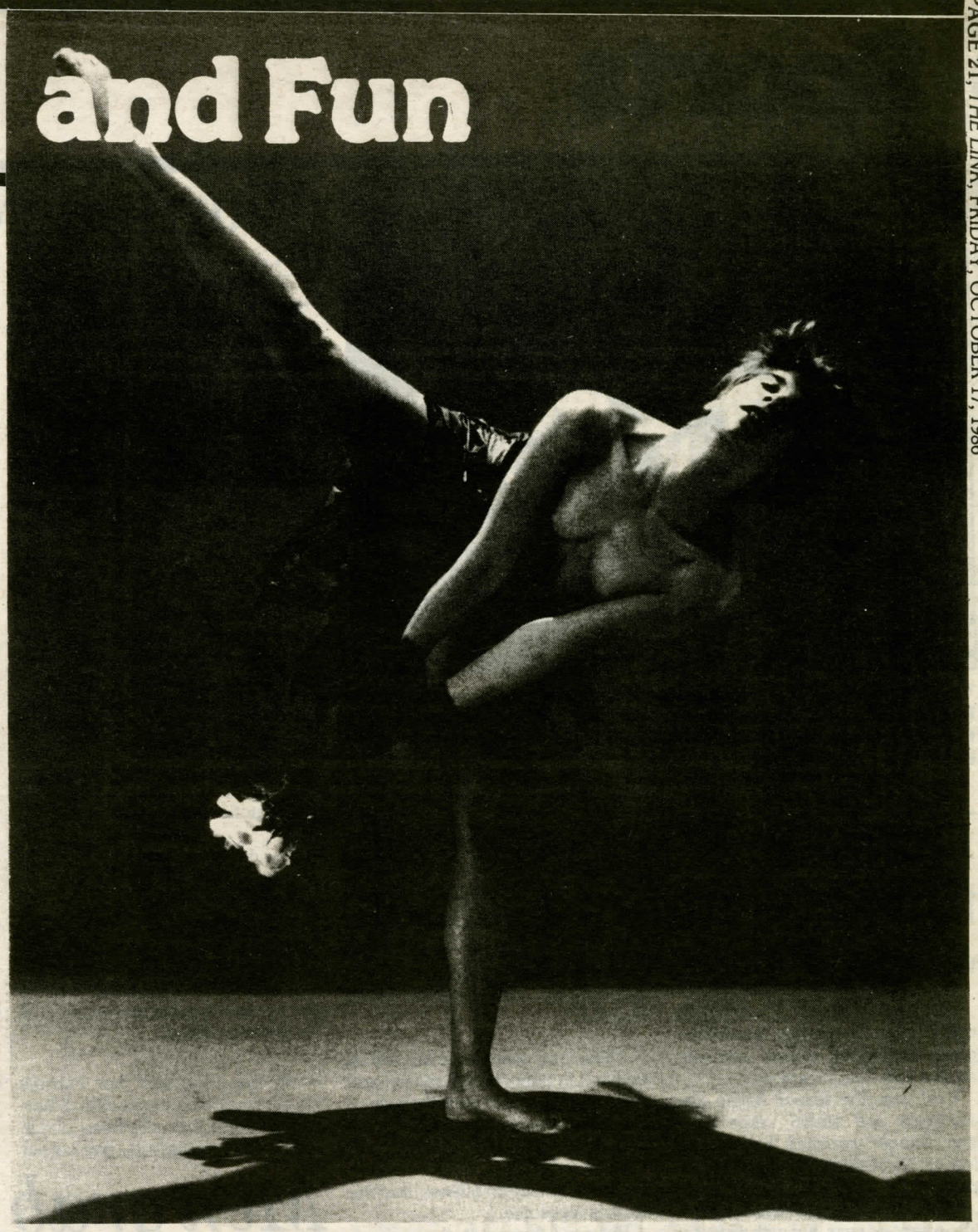
The remaining three short stories, "Single Gents Only," "The Nipples of Venus," and "The Eastmill Reception Centre" are slow-paced, subdued and really don't enhance the collection of stories.

The book does exhibit a certain amount of wiry humor and satire, and the language and style is simple and compressed. However, what is refreshing about *Adult Entertainment* is that it is contemporary. It is not another Canadian novel that has a protagonist growing up in small town Canada in the 1940s reflecting on their loss of innocence. All of the stories either take place in Ottawa in the 1980s or, as with "The Nipples of Venus," the character is vacationing in Italy.

*Adult Entertainment* does add new dimensions to Canadian literature and it does have its moments. Unfortunately, they are too few.



# Art, Culture and Fun



Kathryn Ricketts, one of nine choreographers to participate in "Dansechange"

## And vice versa

# Montreal's loss is Toronto's gain

**by Kathryn Greenaway**

Whether fighting the government censorship of dance, or the jammed lock of her only office door, the artistic director of *Tangente danse actuelle* is accustomed to fighting barriers. Dena Davida is relentless in her search for each barrier's weakness. She won't let anything divert her from doing what she likes so much to do: producing new national and international dance projects.

Davida moves with confidence and determination as she helps the reporter climb through an open window, (the front door remained jammed). Once settled behind her tidy desk, she smiles warmly and begins to talk about her six-year-old production company.

The Montreal-based *Tangente danse actuelle*, with Davida at the helm, will premiere its newest project, a Toronto-Montreal dance exchange this week. "Dansechange" will present nine choreographers' points of view on new dance. Davida said that the festival format can't help but develop the public's "critical intelligence" as they watch two dynamically different cultures in dance action.

The "Dansechange" idea proved successful with two earlier exchanges, Montreal-New York and Montreal-Paris respectively. Another one, planned with Berlin for January 1987 fell through however when local authorities refused funding for one of the three resident contemporary companies.

The official statement read that the company's choreography was too gymnastic, but a German friend of Davida's who watched a videotape of the "offensive" company, and said that the dancers' dialogue made politically disturbing references to the Third Reich. Davida and friend surmised the refusal of financial support for the group to be a case of artistic censure by the government. Undaunted, Davida continued her quest for European new dance trends by booking a Montreal-Belgium exchange for 1988.

The Montreal-Toronto event is the first ever national exchange produced by *Tangente*. Quebecois promoter and project manager Andre Perusse (who crawled through the window not long after the reporter) and American Davida are living proof that cultural exchanges can have positive results. Each performance will feature one choreographer from each culture, giving a feeling of collaboration and contrast.

Culture is not the only element to collaborate in the festival. Dance and media will intermingle in a multitude of combinations. Davida explained that actors, dialogue, sound collages and slide projections have influenced and inspired the dancers' works. But she hastened to add that dance will be the dominant force, and that despite media influx, the pieces came from the initial impulses of the choreographers.

Commenting on the different performers to participate, Davida considers Toronto choreographer Randy Glynn to be the most experienced. Glynn will present "After Godot," a dance adaptation of the classic theatre piece, and "Trumpet Concerto," a possible new departure for Glynn. According to Davida, "Concerto" contains more pure dance than Glynn's previous works.

Torontonian Kathryn Ricketts is considered the "young punk" of the nine. Davida promises that "'Hit or miss', (Rickett's) work is always daring."

Davida describes Montrealer Louis Guillemette's "Adam et Eve sur la 'Main'" as an athletic statement about relationships. She says that "Dansechange" will focus more on athletics and less on aesthetics. She describes this trend as, "visceral work that pushes the body to its limits." Dance author Sally Baines calls it, "the new virtuosity."

A long distance call from *Danceworks*, *Tangente*'s Toronto equivalent, brings the interview to a close. Davida ushers the reporter back out the window.

*"Dansechange" will take place at La Maison de la Culture du Plateau Mont-Royal, 8:30 p.m. on October 15 and 17: Claire Pigott (Toronto) and Carol Bergeron, Louise Elie, Richard Simas (Montreal); October 16 and 18: Randy Glynn (Toronto) and Louis Guillemette, Pierre Blackburn (Montreal); October 22 and 24: Tom Stroud (Toronto) and Janet Oxley, Tassy Teekman (Montreal); October 23 and 25 Kathryn Ricketts (Toronto) and Helene Backburn and Co. (Montreal). For ticket information, call 276-2694.*

# Tracks in snow searing emotion

**by Heidi Lee Feldman**

Bring your bifocals for *Pervola—Tracks in the Snow*, because unles you understand German, you'll be looking at subtitles for two hours.

This effort by European director Orlow Seunke is worth it though.

This dramatic film deals with something common to a lot of us, sibling rivalry. The story involves two brothers, Hein van Oyen (Bram van der Vlugt), the successful owner of a stockbrokerage, and Simon van Oyen (Gerard Thoolen), a down-and-out cabaret artist. Hein is serious, grey haired and wears suits. Simon is gay, jokes constantly, wears a toupee and dresses eccentrically.

This contrast is the prelude to the conflict the film revolves around. The story goes like this: their father retiring and leaving them a successful stockbrokerage to share, Hein keeps his brother's interests in the family business and makes him believe he was disinherited.

One day they receive a telegram saying the father is dying. They arrive to hear him breath his last, but Simon comes into the room too late to hear his father's last words.

Out of a desperate attempt for forgiveness, Simon vows to honour his father's request to be buried in the remote village of Pervola. It is a six-day journey over snow-bound northern landscapes, and Hein comes along to make sure his secret is sealed at burial.

Setting out for Pervola with a drunken guide named Aapo,(Melle van Essen), they encounter the usual hardships, and their suffering becomes a revelation of their individual strengths.

Simon demonstrates integrity, devotion and love. Hein reveals weakness, fear and selfishness. Their journey is long, even for the viewer but it works to make one realise the difficulty of the task. Simon discovers the truth about the inheritance, and the conflict comes to a terrific climax as the brothers struggle with the elements and each other.

The ending of the film expresses a positive attitude: life can change. One may think one could be an emotional rock, but anything is possible. The hope displayed in the film can be interpreted anywhere, so universal is the conflict.

*Pervola—Tracks in the Snow, will be presented at the Cinema Milieu, 5380 St. Laurent October 27 through November 11th*

**CRSG Top 30**

CRSG 99.1 stereo fm

| | Artists | Album | Label |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1* | **Various** | It Came from Canada, Vol. 2 | OG |
| 2* | **D.A.F.P.** | Dead in Love | Psyche |
| 3* | **Ray Condo** | Crazy Date | Pipeline |
| 4* | **Skinny Puppy** | T.P.I. | Nettwerk/Cap |
| 5* | **The Gruesomes** | Tyrants of Teen Trash | Og |
| 6!? | **Motorhed** | Anthology | Duh... |
| 7* | **The Subhumans** | Incorrect Thoughts | CD |
| 8* | **3 O'Clock Train** | Wig Wam Beach | Pipeline |
| 9 | **T.S.O.L.** | Revenge | Enigma |
| 10 | **Th'Inbred** | A Family Affair | Toxic Shock |
| 11* | **Bab** | Bones (demo) | Independent |
| 12* | **400** | My Generation (demo) | Independent |
| 13* | **Nils** | Nils EP | Siegfried |
| 14 | **Lou Reed** | Mistrial | RCA |
| 15* | **...must be Giants** | Hotel Detective (demo) | Independent |
| 16 | **The Mice** | For Almost Ever (EP) | Herb Jackson |
| 17 | **B52s** | Bouncing off the Satelites | Warner Bros. |
| 18 | **Death in June** | Misanthropy | NER |
| 19* | **Then One Day** | Still Life (EP) | Vot |
| 20 | **Flaming Lips** | Hear it Is | Pink Dust |
| 21 | **Electric Prunes** | Hard Days Flight | Edsel |
| 22* | **Paula Clarke** | It's all Over | R&B |
| 23 | **The Ramones** | Animal Boy | Sire |
| 24* | **Florida Razors** | ½ a Rock & Roll Record | Independent |
| 25* | **I, Braineater** | Artist Poet Thief | Braineater |
| 26 | **The Taxi Gang** | Electro Reggae | Mango/Island |
| 27 | **Ugly Americans** | Philadelphia Freedom (single) | Restless |
| 28 | **C.I.A.** | C.I.A. | Rude |
| 29* | **Color me Psycho** | Mr. Invincible (demo) | Independent |
| 30 | **TV Personalities** | How I Learned... | Cartel |

* denotes Candian Content

# Sports

PHOTO: MARK MARKIES

**This is one of the few times during last Saturday's game that Trois Rivières managed to create some problems for Stinger goalie Linda Cyr. Concordia beat the understaffed Patriotes 6-0 and went on to beat Dalhousie later in the afternoon.**

## Hockey Stingers look toward winning season

**by Mario Durante**

Hockey fever has hit Concordia.

After a 6-3 win last Thursday in the Stinger's opening exhibition game, memories of last year can remain just that—memories.

Last year the season began disastrously and ended respectably and Stinger coaches have been forced to re-evaluate their principles.

Their rebuilding process has gone into a second year, but with a strong group of returning players, Stinger coach Paul Arsenault is enthusiastic and confident that the up-coming season will be a productive one.

"We are going to have experience and leadership. We have more depth then we had last year. We have everybody we had last year. The only guy we are missing that was a factor in the second half of last year is Mark Kosturik," said Arsenault.

Arseneault feels that the gap left by Kosturik will be regained with the return of five-year veteran Frank Morris.

"The team will have more veterans this year with nine. It (the team) looks pretty good compared to last year. We should be 20 to 50 per cent better," said Arsenault. "With a few exhibition games, we'll be able to tell more."

A new program will be tried. The Stingers have a new coaching staff, having added Robert Philip and Roy Halpin to join Arsenault, Bob Broderick and Billy Sampson.

"It's not going to be me, myself, and I," said Arsenault. "Having more people in the program will help the team and our team spirit."

"In a small league, where most of the teams are good, every game is going to be tough," he added. "There will be no easy games."

Arsenault feels that it was only after Christmas last year that the team had a solid foundation. This year its going to be different. Last year they created a steady line-up with Ken Hrivnak as goalie, got some experience on defence with Gilles Lascelle and Martin Foy, and a veteran offense with Rob Boyle, Paul Brophy, Tod Button and Frank Morris.

These and other veterans will all be back in uniform this season and Arsenault feels that with the help of the new recruits like Tod Adams and Wray Quigley on defence, and Dan Nummakoski, Alan Rekunyk, and Senan Foley on offense, that the team is awesome.

But says Arsenault, "one of our biggest weaknesses in our last two years has been our fan support. Students haven't come out behind the team—especially games against McGill. We need more fan support."

Arsenault predicts that this year will be better than last and fan suport helps.

"We have a good chance at doing something if we start off second best in the league."

In last Thursday's exhibition victory against the Brandon University Bobcats the team showed their strength. The game was intense and physical. Play was chippy at times but the teams were able to settle into good play at the beginning of the second period.

Late in that period fisticuffs broke out and Stingers' Rob Boyle left the ice on a stretcher with an injured knee. Later reports claimed stated that the injury wasn't serious and Boyle is once again skating with the team.

By the end of the period the Stingers were ahead 3-2.

In the third period the Stingers came out prepared, playing a sharp period which saw the them score three more goals before the final buzzer.

Morris scored two of Concordia's goals as did Paul Brophy. Dan Nummakoski and Martin Foy netted the others.

Arsenault's squad is playing the kind of hockey which was foreign to them at the beginning of last season. Arsenault feels that if they continue to play hockey like this, they will be contenders.

## Women romp on weekend

**by Leanne Murray**

The Concordia women's soccer team took to the field for a pair of games (one league and one exhibition) on Saturday and, according to team veteran Dominique Fortier, their play in the two games "was about the same as night and day are."

Although the Stingers won both games, 6-0 over Trois-Rivieres and 2-0 over the Dalhousie Tigers, the way in which they won differed greatly.

The 6-0 victory was, to say the least, not a very rewarding one. Trois Rivieres could assemble only eight players for the game and those players seemed to be very inexperienced.

"They certainly were not very skillful," said Fortier. "It is very hard to play a team like that. We were probably a little overconfidant, and then couldn't concentrate and be constructive with our game."

The game was predictably a slow and lacklustre affair. The score at half-time was 3-0 thanks to goals by Stinger strikers Sue Stopar, Irene Streimikis and defender Deb Forster. Goalie Linda Cyr faced only a limited amount of shots in the Stingers net as the game was kept in the Trois-Rivieres end.

In the other end, her Patriots counterpart was faced with a barrage of shots from the Bees, due in part to the consistently fine corner kicks of defender Jennifer Beauregard.

"Against Trois-Rivieres, we didn't need to play a tight game. We got away with playing a sloppy kick-and-run style," said striker Barb Bush. "It's unfortunate that you don't play up to your potential when you play teams like that."

As the second half got underway, the same conservative style of play continued. The Stingers again managed three goals during the half. Streimikis notched her second goal of the game mid-way through and Brenda Flannly completed the trouncing with two goals of her own, including a header directed into the top corner.

"Because the team wasn't very motivated, we played down to their level. It wasn't on purpose, it just happened," said Dominique Fortier. "We should have used that game to sharpen our skills but we didn't."

The players did however, show their true colours when they took to the astroturf of McGill Stadium to play the visiting Tigers.

"Dalhousie was a pretty strong team," said Bush. "They forced us to play harder. Our passing was better, more accurate, and we played a much tighter game."

Unlike the Trois-Rivieres game, the Stingers had to work for their goals against Dalhousie. Stopar netted the goal that put the Bees on top, 20 minutes through the first half. The score remained that way until midfielder Donna Jarka added an insurance marker with 15 minutes left in the game.

The Tigers continued to push the Stingers until the final whistle. Goalkeeper for this game, Brenda Flannly, made several fine saves, preserving her shutout bid.

Said Fortier: "I was concerned that everybody might be a little tired because of the earlier game with Trois Rivieres but we played really well... and as a team. We were more motivated and we communicated better. Not just by talking but also by listening to each other."

The women, looking for a shot at the QUAA title, have a big game coming up this Saturday at McGill. It could determine second place. Bush hoped that everyone would be mentally prepared and "100 per cent ready" to play them.

"We can beat them if we work as a team and execute the basics we've been working on in practice," she said.

"I think we'll have a psychological edge because we beat them (McGill) 1-0 two weeks ago. But it will certainly be a tough game," said Fortier. "They're going to come at us at 200 per cent. But, if we go in with a relaxed and positive attitude, and play like we did against Dalhousie, we will beat them."

The Stingers next home game is a make-up one against the Carleton Robins this Sunday, October 19. Kick-off time is 2 p.m.

## *Men grab sixth straight win*

**by Liz Crompton**

The men's soccer team edged past the Sherbrooke Vert et Or 2-1 on Thanksgiving Monday at Loyola, running their record to a perfect 6-0.

The match, which had been rescheduled after the Sherbrooke team failed to arrive for a September confrontation, for the most part lacked intensity. Although the Vert et Or had the upper-hand in the first half, and Concordia in the second, neither team seemed capable of mounting a sustained offensive effort.

The first goal was scored 12 minutes into the game by Stinger Jimmy Bagiota, seconds after teammate Rick Sgrignuoli's shot hit the crossbar.

Twenty-six minutes later, Sherbrooke's Denis Voyer evened the score during heavy traffic in front of their opponents' net. The goal ended Concordia goalkeeper Alex Polidaro's shutout run at four games.

Pierre Richard Thomas broke the tie at the 17 minute mark of the second half, a lead which the Stingers were able to protect until the final whistle.

Both coaches could explain their respective squads' lack of playing conviction, though each had different reasons.

Concordia's Andy Onorato looked to the Stingers' 4-0 drubbing of the same Sherbrooke team just five days previously. "There was a little bit of complacency," he said. "The early goal today and the easy win last time made them overconfident at first."

Vert et Or coach Jacques Duquette said that the season was no longer that important as his team, under new QUAA soccer playoff format, had been assured of third and final playoff spot by defeating Trois Rivieres in an earlier match.

Duquette was nonetheless dissatisfied by Sherbrooke's performance.

"There is a lack of agressiveness and technique, qualities which the Concordia team does have," he said. "They (the Vert et Or team) need more intensity to keep the ball for ninety minutes—they had the play in the first half, but couldn't keep the pace for the second."

Thomas, a high-scoring rookie striker with the Stingers cited the wet conditions of the field a factor in the confrontation. "The field was heavy and it slowed the game," he said.

As for Voyer's goal, the first against Concordia in five games, Thomas was glad to see that Concordia was "confident enough to come back in the second half. We had the advantage towards the end."

In last Wednesday's game in Sherbrooke, Thomas scored two goals while Charles Lynch and J.P. Kunz had one apiece.

There are two games this weekend, Friday at 4 p.m. when Bishop's visits the Athletic Complex, and a Sunday rendez-vous in Trois-Rivières against the Patriotes.

## *Link* wins five person relay

PHOTO: BOB PHILIP

**...because we were the only five person team in last Saturday's Sir George to Loyola race. See story on next page.**

# Sports

*Playoff hopes linger*

## Stingers hold cup high

**by Andy Dahl**

It will be deja-vu for the Stingers when they host the Queen's Golden Gaels this Saturday at Loyola.

The last time Queen's was here was for the final regular season game two years ago. The Stingers, who had to win in order to make the playoffs, fell short when they missed on an 18-yard field goal attempt during the last play of the game. Queen's won 27-25 and promptly went on to win the conference championships.

Last year at this point in the season, the Stingers held a 1-2-1 record and their playoff hopes, although possible, seemed against the odds. They defeated the odds however by not only capturing the fourth and final playoff spot, but by beating the highly touted Gaels en route to the conference finals.

Right now, the Stingers are 1-4 following their first victory of the season, a 23-21 win over McGill in last Saturday's Shaugnessy Cup game. A win over Queen's, who are 2-3 after having beaten Ottawa last weekend, could spell a playoff berth. A loss, however, will mean that next week's game against Ottawa will be the Stingers' last for the 1986 season.

"A playoff spot is still realistic," said Stinger head coach Skip Rochette in a recent interview. "We just have to win the next two games. It's that simple."

Considering the Stingers' record, it seems highly unlikely they will win both remaining games. The way history tells it however, a surprise could be in the making. Consider the following:

- Although the Stingers lost their first five games this season (including one pre-season game), four of them were against three of the nation's top-ranked teams (two vs. Bishops, one each against Carleton and Laurier). Only two of these losses were one-sided.
- Against McGill this year, the Stingers are 1-1. Despite the 25-20 setback three weeks ago, they outplayed the Redmen in every aspect of the game, gaining 444-yards on offense, compared to McGill's 307. McGill currently shares the same record as Queen's and is one up on Ottawa, the two teams Concordia has yet to play.
- During each of the past two seasons, the Stingers have started off slow but finished strong. This year, they are supporting a full slate of rookies who are just starting to acquire the confidence necessary to win games.

"The only thing that can keep us from winning is if we get injured in the wrong places," said Rochette. "But right now, we're healthy."

In last Saturday's game, the Stingers had reasons to worry when veteran running back George Drimaropoulos suffered an injury during the second quarter while the team was trailing 11-1.

"We had to play the last three quarters with an entire rookie backfield," said Rochette.

Luckily for the Stingers, things began to go their way and with the help of rookie defensive back John Piccioli's three interceptions, not to mention the humble heroics of both Dan Malats and Mirco Buth in the endzone. The Stingers quickly and quietly attained control of the game, though at times it seemed that the luck had temporarily slipped into McGill's hands. The score alone may have been a pretty good indication as to the closeness of the game but this was even more clearly defined by the total offense the two teams amassed; the Stingers totalling 311 yards on the day, the Redmen 289.

By beating McGill, the Stingers proved to a lot of people, including themselves, that they are indeed a competitive force within the O-QIFC.

"All the way, I felt we were capable of winning," said Rochette."I haven't changed. Other people have."

"It'll be a tough game," said the coach about the team's next opponent. "They've got a little momentum riding, having won two in a row.

"When you play Queen's, you're not just playing another team ...but a tradition. A team with the success they've had aren't going to give up as easily as another team might."

Game time is at 1 p.m. Saturday.

### CAAP's Football Food Drive

- The Canadian Association for the Advancement of People (CAAP) is looking to raise non-perisishable food for their food bank.
- Items received will cater to Concordia students as well as to needy residents of Montreal's West End area (NDG).
- Students attending Saturday's Concordia vs. Queens football game are urged to contribute to the best of their ability.

PHOTO: BASTIEN NADEAU

**Stinger kick return specialist Dave Cescon (17) holds up the Shaugnessy Cup following last Saturday's game in which Concordia beat McGill 23-21 for their first win of the year. The event is held annually when the two teams meet in regular season play.**

## Race was full of fun, sun, and sweat

**by Andy Dahl**

Some 55 runners gathered at the starting line for the annual Sir George to Loyola road race last Saturday morning. Stationed at various points along the route, 35 others waited in great anticipation for one of six relay batons to be passed to them.

Twenty-two minutes after the race had begun, Concordia track star Peter Lembessis crossed the finish line, claiming victory.

Within the next 15 minutes, all the other runners had finished, thus ending one of the most successful races in the 10-year history of the event.

Claiming the top prize for relay teams was "Easy Access," a group made up mostly of exercise science students, whose last representative crossed the finish line with a 23:09 time. The top woman finisher was Beler Comas, finishing at 27:19.

In the Masters category, the winners were Matti Terho for the men and Dana Hearne for the women. Their times were 26:49 and 35:45 respectively.

The key to race's success wasn't so much the amount of students who participated, according to co-organiser Vladimir Pavlicik, but the variety of departments which were represented.

"Even the engineers came out," he said. "It's not that easy to get them to participate in certain events around campus."

Also participating in the event were representatives of the exercise science and commerce departments, the Concordia track team, faculty members and a team from *the Link*.

"The nice thing about the race is that individuals can take it as seriously or as lightly as they want," said Pavlicik.

The latter was obvious when the engineering team arrived in a red hearse and promptly used it to collect runners who'd completed their legs of the race.

As far as those taking the event seriously were concerned, race winner Lembressis saw it as training run to determine his condition.

"I'd trained intensely all summer but mostly for the marathon," said the third year biology student. "I was doing between 120 and 130 kilometers per week."

Lembressis ran the marathon last month in a time of two hours, 30 minutes, within 20 minutes of the world record.

"My goal is to get under 2:15," he said, "...and hopefully to make the national track team in a few years."

Winners of the race received awards and all participants were issued passes to see the Stingers-McGill football game afterwards.

"The race is a participation thing," said Pavlicik. "We're not so much concerned with records and numbers but rather the enjoyment of all those involved."

"Even if some of the people never ran before," he added, "it'll be something they'll always remember."

PHOTO: MIKE THOMAS

**Concordia athletics director Ed Enos (left) holds up the hand of Peter Lambessis, winner of last Saturday's intercampus race. Lambessis completed the four mile course in a time of just under twenty-two minutes.**

THE ASSOCIATION'S NEWSLETTER

# CUSA TODAY

Volume 2 Number 3 October 16 1986

MEETING OF THE WEEK

**What:** CUSA Board meeting
**Where:** Loyola Campus Centre
Oasis Lounge
**When:** Wednesday, October 22
7:00 p.m.

Tonight's hot topic will be cold beer. Should CUSA stop the sale of Coors beer in Reggie's and the Campus Centre? Sorry, no samples will be provided. The usual Co-president and Executive reports are on the agenda as well as a report on the results of the student general assemblies.

**CUSA Today** is the official newsletter of the Concordia University Students' Association. It is a paid advertisement and contents are the responsibility of the interim CUSA Communications Vice-Presidents, Daniel Cross and Paul Zaleski. **CUSA Today** is published as a back-page supplement to, alternately, *the Link* and *the Concordian*. Comments, letters and suggestions are welcome and can be left at either CUSA office: Loyola—Campus Centre basement or Sir George—H-637. Telephone 848-7474 or 848-7440.

## Students to decide in special assembly

CUSA has called for an undergraduate student general assembly to discuss the rapidly worsening financial plight of both students and the university. The assembly will take place simultaneously on both campuses on Wednesday, October 22nd.

Why an assembly?

Your student association needs a mandate. Pressing issues which affect each and every student must be addressed. Huge tuition fee hikes are looming. Government funding cutbacks continue unabated. A commission of the Quebec National Assembly is presently studying major reforms to both university financing and student aid. There has been no indication so far from the commission that an unrealistic loans and bursaries system will be improved. Nor has the government said whether any tuition fee increases will go back to the universities or be swallowed up to help pay for the government's own huge deficit.

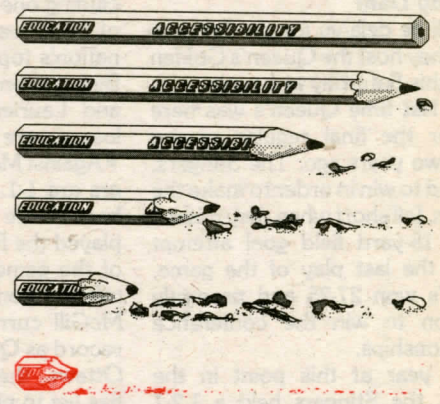
In response to these issues, a province-wide unlimited general strike, to start Oct.21, has been called for by Quebec's major student federations. CUSA has not taken an official position on the strike, because it wants Concordia students themselves to determine what action should be taken. Students must make their opinions felt *before* and not *after* the government hands down *its* decisions.

The agenda for the assembly includes speakers from CUSA, faculty, administration and non-academic staff to discuss the substance of Concordia's financial crisis, as well as student financial concerns. CUSA has prepared a list of motions for the meeting as well as an open discussion with the use of floor microphones will follow. Students will be able to discuss and propose motions, and vote upon them in a democratic fashion.

This is only the second time a student general assembly has ever been held at Concordia. A general assembly was held last year to protest govenment cutbacks and manipulations of the loans and bursaries system.

An impressive turnout at the assembly would give CUSA a strong moral mandate to act. Help send a clear message to government and the administration. Insist on a quality education and equal access to it. Come to the Loyola Campus Centre at 10:00 a.m., or the Sir George Hall building, H-110, at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, October 22.

## Education: Cut down To the stub




## CUSA abstains on strike

STE-THERESE—CUSA delegates to the "extraordinary meeting of the student movement" held Oct. 4-5 abstained on a vote calling for an unlimited general student strike to begin Oct. 21.

One of the delegates, CUSA Board of Directors member Linda Piovesan, explained that the delegation felt obliged to abstain because "any decision about a student strike at Concordia will have to be made by students themselves in a general assembly."

The delegates did, however, vote to support the "platform of demands" which is the subject of the student mobilisation.

"All of the demands," Piovesan explained, "are perfectly in line with traditional CUSA positions."

"The demands touch on two important aspects of student life at Concordia," she added, "maintaining a freeze on tuition fees and improving the Quebec Loans and Bursaries system."

The CUSA delegates also walked out of the meeting early Sunday afternoon because they disagreed with a proposal to immediately elect a "negotiation committee" for the strike.

According to Piovesan, the CUSA representatives felt that a negotiation committee should only be selected after at least twenty associations had mandates for a strike.

"At the time," she said, "only twelve associations had mandates from their general assemblies. We thought it was ridiculous that all thirty associations present should be allowed to vote even though the majority had no mandate for a strike."

## *CUSA general assembly:* The Issues

### TUITION FEES

Tuition fee hikes of 100 to 400 per cent have already been recommended by various government bodies such as the Quebec Council of Universities and the Gobeil Commission. Several universities have instituted hidden tuition fee hikes in the guise of an academic materials fee. The Liberal Party may be about to abandon its long-standing policy of a tuition freeze. Yet nobody knows where the extra money would go, to universities or to government coffers.

Meanwhile the principle of accessibility is further threatened. A 1983 CUSA poll shows one third of Concordia students would drop out or change to part-time studies if fees were raised.

### LOANS AND BURSARIES

Quebec's financial aid system has students up in arms.

Did you know that over 70 per cent of Quebec students receive no government financial assistance whatsoever?

That a student with a summer job at minimum wage is expected to contribute 40 per cent of his/her gross wage in savings for school?

That all students must provide a minimum contribution of $900. from their summer earnings, regardless of whether they actually worked or not?

Restrictive eligibility criteria, unrealistic assumptions about parental assistance and absurdly-long administrative delays all prevent the system from serving students' real needs. After two years of CEGEP and three years of university, Quebec's "generous" financial aid system could put a student nearly $15,000 in debt.

### UNDERFUNDING

From 1978 to 1986 Quebec universities suffered total cuts of a quarter-billion dollars. Meanwhile the student population increased by 25 per cent. Per capita subsidies are now among the lowest in Canada. Quebec's student-teacher ratio, one professor per 19 students, is one of the worst in North America.

Concordia's total debt is nearly $30 million. Quebec universities' cumulative deficit has reached $85 million. Library stocks, modern scientific equipment and staffing have dropped to dangerously low levels. Yet the government's response was to impose another $20 million cut this year.

**Staff this issue:** Daniel Cross, Peter Wheeland, Paul Zaleski, Gandalf, Kaypro, QUME and various other pieces of inanimate computer hardware.

## CUSA Briefs

**Imaginus Print**
Mezzanine
Oct. 20-24
8:00 a.m.- 8:00 p.m.
Exhibition and sale of over 1,200 different Fine Art reproductions, posters and limited edition prints.
Think about it, Christmas is coming up!

**CUSA Info line**
Now you can get information about upcoming Concordia events 24 hours a day by calling the CUSA Info. Line at 848-CUSA (2872).

**By-Elections Tues. Oct. 21 and Oct. 22**
Nominations are closed for the upcoming CUSA Board of Directors by-elections. All vacancies except for Art & Sciences have been filled by acclamations. Their are six candidates running for positions: 1) Janet Chayer, 2) Patrick Gutteridge, 3) Marc Legault, 4) Effiee Panousos, 5) Tim Schneider, 6) Morty Shapiro.
The chief returning officer is Hugette Champagne and she can be located through CUSA Judicial Board, local 7147.
Polls will be open Tues. Oct. 21 and Weds. Oct. 22 from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Polling booth locations: Hall Building-Lobby 6th floor. Loyola Campus Centre Loyola Campus Administration Bldg.
All students need their Concordia I.D. to vote.

**Got a Problem?**
Having difficulties with student life and no place to turn? Contact Student Advocates at either CUSA office (Loyola Campus Centre and 6th floor Hall Building) or phone 848-7474 or 848-7440.

**Movies**
Oct. 21-22: Jewel of the Nile
Romancing the Stone
Oct. 28-29: Cat's Eye
The Prowler
Nov. 4-5: To Live and Die in L.A.
The Terminator
Tuesdays-Campus Centre, afternoon and evening.
Wednesday-Reggies, afternoons.
First week of November: Monty Python Film Festival. Stay tuned for more details.

**Music on the Mezzanine**
Classical and Jazz Thursday, Oct. 16. 12:00-1:30 p.m. and Thursday, Nov. 6th from 12:00-1:30.

**Student bodies wanted**
Student representatives needed to sit on the Arts and Science Faculty Council. Anyone interested please contact Scott Robertson, CUSA V.P. Internal local 7496 or 7440.

**CUSA Labour Pool**
Looking for a job? If so you'll be happy to hear that CUSA Labour Pool, a free student job placement service, operates out of the Centennial Bldg. at Loyola. Hours are 10:00-2:00 Monday, 10:00-4:00 Tuesday thru Friday office CH 212 or call 848-7575.